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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Tax Bill.

Strong Opposition to Retaining the Income Tax—Revival of Our Commercial Marine — Letter from H. T. Blow—The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty Defeated—Rearrangement of Judicial Circuits—Senate Amendments to the General Appropriation Bill—Chinese Miners Not to be Taxed—The House Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870.

The Tax Bill

Occupied nearly the whole day in the House, and everything in it was finished except the question about the tax on incomes. There was considerable discussion relative to the stamp tax on bank checks, which was finally fixed at two cents, no matter what the amount of the draft or check. There was a sharp contest on the question of abolishing the tax of one cent per box on matches, which yields over two million dollars annually—an amount that Schenck said could not be so easily obtained in any other way. The motion to abolish the tax first prevailed, by 87 to 74, was then reconsidered by 88 to 78, and finally rejected by 94 to 80, so that the tax stands. The discussion relating to income was reached, half a dozen members sprung for the floor. McCarthy got it, and moved to put out all these sections, or in other words to abolish the income tax. He was supported by Kelley, Orth, Davis and Pomeroy, opposed by Blair, Kerr and Schenck, while various members indicated their purpose to move amendments increasing the exemption. The debate was quite earnest, lasted an hour, and will be resumed to-morrow. Blair tried to get the floor for his speech of an hour, but was not successful.

Revival of the Commercial Marine.

The State Department has furnished a copy of the letter from Minister Blow, at Brazil, written in December last, in relation to measures which, in his judgment, should be taken to revive our commercial marine. He sustains his views with facts and figures derived from study and observation, and sums up as follows: Our shipbuilders must be relieved from all burdens and embarrassments, and placed on as good a basis for constructing vessels cheaply as their competitors in other parts of the world. Liberal subsidies should be granted wherever necessary to establish those close and rapid communications essential to supplying us articles of the first importance on the lowest possible first cost and the lowest transportation, allowing us at the same time to supply them for as great a share of the products of our soil and factories. To accomplish this last it is not necessary that we bind any ship owner to whom a subsidy is granted to make as good time and transport freight and passengers as cheaply as the vessels of our own or any other nation, whether subsidized or not. It would be sufficient for me by carrying out this policy we should establish at least six lines of subsidized steamers to countries and islands beyond the two of which should be from New Orleans, and others from Baltimore, New York or Boston. It would in my opinion be a great error to ask any foreign country to join us in these subsidies. Let them be confined to mail, passenger and freight steamers, equal if not superior in every respect to any built in any part of the world, entirely under our control, nationality, and above all giving to those countries, all of which are more or less dependent for profitable evidence of our ability to supply them all the various classes of vessels required at the lowest prices and of the highest and best qualities.

Sandwich Islands Treaty Defeated.

The Senate spent five hours in executive session to-day on the Sandwich Islands treaty, and finally rejected it by 29 yeas to 19 nays, a previous vote to table having been defeated by only two majority. Mr. Sumner, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee, was the principal supporter of the measure, while Mr. Sherman, for the Finance Committee, opposed it on grounds of the reduction of the revenue. Among the speakers for it were Buckingham, Cornett, Stockton, Nye, against Chandler and Morrill, of Vermont. Those who opposed the treaty also argued that it granted special privileges to the Hawaiian, and that the proposition that it would draw the inhabitants into our fold was unsound, since the only ones to be greatly benefited were sugar planters, and they are principally Americans. The importance of these islands to our Pacific commerce was presented at length, and admitted by all, but the majority of the Senate present were agreed that the best means to secure ultimate control would be by encouraging a rising prosperity, and though the treaty had a majority, it could not get the necessary two-thirds.

The Judicial Bill.

Passed by the Senate this morning, changes the circuits in such a way that Judge Bond, of Baltimore, is thrown out, Maryland being added to the circuit of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in which there is a judge already. The friends of Bond have been active in defeating the bill in the House. Its last section provides that every Judge, whether of the Supreme or Circuit Court, must reside in the circuit over which he presides, and the Senate thus puts in force the Allen act, a bitter blow forwarded to justify the defeat of Judge Hoar for the Supreme bench. Senator Drake got in another blow on this bill, by moving to add that in two or three recent acts of Congress the title given him was that of Chief Justice of the United States, and those of the Constitution nor former laws recognize any such officer, and Mr. Drake asked that the Senate hereafter striking out various superfluous words, and fixing Chase's title as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Senate made two hundred and fifty-one amendments to the general Appropriation bill, and increased the appropriation in about $700,000. The amount appropriated as mileage and compensation for members of the House, was reduced $175,000, and that under the general head for executing internal revenue was reduced $1,000,000. The principal items of increase were new State Department, $60,000; new Treasury building, $50,000; Congress $500 000 or $600,000. More than half a million was added for public buildings, a considerable part of which will be rejected by the House.

Chinese Not to be Taxed.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day reported favorably on the bill annulling the act of the Idaho Territorial Legislature whereby a special tax is levied on Chinese engaged in mining. The Senate will undoubtedly agree to the bill, though the Idaho legislature would probably be set aside by the courts under the recent law giving civil rights to the Chinese.

The Fourth of July Vacation.

The President to-day arranged for his Fourth of July vacation. He leaves here on the evening of the first with Mrs. Grant and the children and several friends, for Woodstock, Connecticut, to be the guest of Governor Jewell. He attends the celebration at Woodstock on the Fourth, and spends the day with Senator Buckingham, returning to Washington about the middle of the week.

The Investigation.

The Howard investigation met twice yesterday, and is now in session for the second time to-day at the Freedmen's Bank. Most of the witnesses have been called from the Treasury service, and the examination was chiefly upon official records and in regard to points already developed. The books of the Young Men's Christian Association were produced. Of the whole issue of $10,000, taken by General Howard as an individual, but it did not appear that any more than one-fifth proved had been used for schools. The prosecution will probably end this week, and the defense now expects to occupy little time with witnesses, but will have a good deal of documentary evidence to file with the Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870.

MINOR NOTES.

The President has signed the resolution to provide for the appointment of an examiner of claims for the department of State and for additional clerks.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the reaper patent of Messrs. Mann for seven years from June 3, 1870.

The President has nominated E. Peshine Smith, of New York, Examiner of Claims for the State Department.

The public debt statement was to-day telegraphed to London, a copy of the telegram made by the Secretary of the Treasury with prominent financiers. From London it will be repeated to Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfort.

The War Department order enlarges the Department of the Lakes, placing Sheridan in the President, so as to extend it to Ogdensburg.

SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

The Senate, in executive session, resumed the consideration of the Sandwich Island treaty. Mr. Stewart took the floor and spoke in favor of ratification, and the debate was continued by various Senators in a desultory manner, each speaking a few minutes only until late in the afternoon, when Mr. Cole delivered an argument of a half hour in favor of ratification, and Mr. Sumner followed in discussion with a brief speech on the same side. The vote was then taken, resulting, for ratification twenty-nine; against ratification nineteen, and two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the treaty was not ratified. A large number of Senators were paired.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Bodham, of North Carolina, Consul General at Tampico, *vice* Pike, declined.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Arrangements are completed for the President's proposed visit to Woodstock, Connecticut, to attend the Fourth of July celebration there. Mrs. Grant and children, and several members of the staff are to accompany the President.

HARRY LESLIE,

The professional rope walker who, while performing at the Park yesterday, fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, breaking his arm and ribs, and sustaining internal injuries, is in a dying condition.

RED CLOUD.

The chiefs, warriors and red men of Red Cloud's band arrived early this morning, fatigued with their long trip. They have been very quiet to-day, and have not made their appearance away from their quarters.

INDIANS IN CONFERENCE WITH COMMISSIONER PARKER.

Spotted Tail and Red Cloud had a talk with Commissioner Parker to-day. They want to be removed to the White Earth Reservation, to be allowed the privileges of spreading out and hunting buffalo, and have stock sent among them. Gen. Parker expressed the President's desire for peace, but explained to them the power of the Government and its ability to protect its people. The Indians insist that they have no other desire than to be at peace with the whites. There will be a grand council in a few days.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Will restore to the Bremen, Hamburg and Ostend steam lines the privilege of the general order system of which they have been deprived by the Collector of New York.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

War of Religious Intolerance Broken Out in Roumania—Thousands of Men, Women and Children Butchered—The Derby Sculling Match—The Conspirators—Napoleon Congratulated—Prince Napoleon Soon to be Affianced—Election of Deputies to North German Parliament—Italian Refugees on the Swiss Borders, &c., &c.

Religious Intolerance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of religious intolerance has broken out in the province of Roumelia, a metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire, in the south of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion. A secret movement has been in organization for some time for the extermination of the inoffensive Jews.

The deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace had only been slumbering, and awaiting vent for its fury. On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian populace rose, and a fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour all the houses of the Jews were invaded, and the occupants who were unable to escape, were massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through town by an armed mob and murdered, wherever caught, men, women and children. The fury of the populace was inflamed with religious bigotry, and only exhausted itself for want of victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery revelled, and thousands of men, women and children of the repugnant class were butchered. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities to suppress it. The reigning prince is absent from the province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the extermination of all the Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home, and energetic measures will at once be taken by the sultan to suppress this religious emeute. Meanwhile the fury of the mob continues unabated in finding fresh victims to glut its insatiate frenzy.

Sculling Match.

LONDON, June 1.—The sculling match between Kelly and Sadler is fixed for July 14th, at Newcastle.

Death of an Author.

Cyrus Redding, the author, died to-day. He was aged eighty-five.

Will Go to Munich.

PARIS, June 1.—Napoleon on his return from Chalons in July, it is said, will go to Munich.

Complicity in the Regicide Plot.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says, officially, that only twelve among the prisoners arrested for complicity in the Regicide plot will be brought before the High Court. The others will be discharged.

Congratulates Napoleon.

The American and English residents of Paris have forwarded their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from the recent plot.

Will Soon be Affianced.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

The Crops in Brazil.

A steamer at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro brings advices that the sugar and cotton crops of Brazil promise to be excellent.

Bismarck at Ems.

BERLIN, June 1.—Count Bismarck is at Ems, in Nassau, in company with King William.

The Elections In Prussia.

The election for delegates to the North German Parliament, will be held about the middle of September, and those for members of the Prussian Diet soon after.

Italian Refugees on the Swiss Border.

GENEVA, June 1.—A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. The Swiss Government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. Notwithstanding this, a few have succeeded in eluding the authorities near Como, and entered Lombardy. Troops were dispatched in pursuit.

The Derby.

LONDON, June 1.—The Derby of this year has not been exceeded by any of its predecessors. The day was fine and pleasant, and the attendance was exciting and closely contested, and the result altogether unexpected. At sunset yesterday the people commenced moving to the scene, and up to noon to-day the roads to Epsom were filled with people on foot, on horseback and in carriages. All the morning London Highway was packed almost solid for four miles from the race course, with vehicles of every description. The scene from the grand stand just before the start was one of unusual splendor. A fringe of carriages, five to ten deep lined the entire circuit, and hundreds of thousands of spectators were crowded between them and the course. Prince of Wales and King of Belgium, attended by a large and brilliant throng of the nobility and gentry, and many members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, representatives of the Bench, and persons connected in all the departments of public life. The course was cleared by mounted policemen with considerable difficulty, but to defer the appointed time the horses were brought. The excitement of the spectators was brought to the highest pitch by the appearance of fifteen horses entered for the race. Macgregor, the favorite, soon established decidedly clearest. All being ready, a good start was obtained, and the horses dashed off. As Macgregor neared the judge's stand the greatest astonishment was manifested, and when Kingcraft lead the excitement was intense, and reached its height when he came in winner, with Palmerston second and Muster close behind, the latter having partially relieved from a drenching shower fell, which lasted but a few minutes and was succeeded by bright sunshine. Kingcraft ran the race in two minutes and forty-five seconds. Distance one mile and a half. Kingcraft is the property of Mr. Ringcraft, by King Tom, out of Woodcraft. first. Mr. Crawford's Palmerston, by Parmesan, out of Miss Newcastle, second. Lord Wilton's Muster, by Tim Whiffles, out of Chamade, third. Time of winner 2:45.

Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, June 1.—It is reported that M. Bertheney is to be transferred from Washington to Brussels, and that Prevost Paradola has been appointed Ambassador to the United States.

The Late Massacre.

LONDON, June 1.—Dispatches from Athens state that the investigation into the late massacre is progressing. The Court of Inquiry is in session daily. Ex-prime minister Tontzas was summoned before the Court and subjected to a rigid examination as to his own course and the action of the Government before and after the tragedy. His testimony was not made public. The last surviving member of the band of brigands who perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

Disreel Convalescent.

LONDON, June 1.—Disraeli has recovered, and dined last evening with Mr. Motley, the American Minister.

Hon. John Jay.

American Minister, to Austria, visited the Foreign Office to day.

Thomas Grant.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is dead.

American Cotton.

The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Southern States are planting too much cotton and too little grain, and apprehends bad results.

Elected.

Mr. Mahaw has been elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, defeating Sir John Crofts Adair, Liberal.

Excursionists Drowned.

Twenty members of an excursion party of thirty or forty were drowned by the sinking of a raft on one of the Swiss Lakes.

The Russian Ambassadors.

At the various European Courts are ordered to meet the Emperor at Ems.

The Spanish Cortes

Rejected a motion of Senor Garido to proceed to the election of a King. The subsequent proposition in favor of a Republic was fairly defeated without action. It has been agreed upon that the election of a King by a majority of one shall be valid.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 1.—The steamers Dane, Idaho, City of Cork and Hibernian have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 1.—Consols 93⅛ American securities quiet; '62s, 88⅝; '67s, 90¼; '65s, 89⅝; 10-40s, 86¼; Erie, 18⅝; Illinois, 100; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 10½@10⅝d; Orleans, 10½d; sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 9s. 11d; red western No. 2 8s. 5d; winter 9s. 3d. Western flour 23s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 3d. Peas 39s 6d. Barley, June 39s.

Pork quiet at 102s 6d. Beef 110s. Lard quiet at 68s 6d. Bacon firmer but not higher. Cheese firmer at 73s. Cleared 24s 6d; for short 67s 6d.

LONDON, June 1.—Tallow 37s. Linseed oil firmer but not higher.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—Bonds opened quiet at 95¾.

PARIS, June 1.—Bourse closed firm at 74 francs 70 centimes.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, June 1.—Cotton opened heavy at 125 francs on spot.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

A Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., June 1, 1870.

A little girl named Cora Kimmell, about four years old, daughter of John Kimmell, Esq., of this place, while playing with a bundle of matches this morning, took some to her mother, set her clothing on fire and was so seriously burned before being discovered, that she died at two o'clock this afternoon, after lingering in great agony for six hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whittemore the Cadetship Broker, Re-elected to Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—An election for Member of Congress in place of B. F. Whittemore, resigned, was held in the First District of this State yesterday. The candidates were Whittemore and T. C. Dunn, both claiming to be Republicans. Rainey, an octoroon, who had been a candidate, having withdrawn from the contest, left the field to Messrs. Whittemore and Dunn. Returns are meagre, but indicate the re-election of Whittemore, the eminent dealer in military cadetships.

FLORENCE, S. C., June 1, 11 P. M.—Whittemore is re-elected.

The Superiority

Of the Banner Baking Powder consists in its perfect purity. Prepared only by Jesse H. Lippincott, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue.

THE FENIANS.

TWO MORE LEADERS ARRESTED.

MALONE, June 1.—There is great excitement here over the arrest last night of the two principal officers of the Fenians who had hitherto eluded the United States officials, by Deputy Marshal Titus. The Marshal was passing along the street when he noticed Major Randolph Fitzpatrick, of New York, passing by with Colonel McNeil, who was a long time supposed to be Mosby. On perceiving the Marshal the prisoners ran around a corner and disappeared. A boy informed the Marshal that they had secreted themselves in a barn. The Marshal got a guard of regulars, surrounded and entered the barn and found Fitzpatrick and McNeil. They surrendered without resistance, and were marched to the guard-house and immediately placed under a heavy guard. McNeil and Fitzpatrick were, undoubtedly, the ablest officers connected with the Fenian movement, and the fact that they were arrested by mere chance, lends to show that they meant business. They are well treated by the United States officers, who respect them for their courage and gentlemanly bearing. Both will probably be arraigned before United States Commissioner Brennan to-day. Fitzpatrick and McNeil were about leaving here by the 10:30 train last night when they were arrested.

REPORTERS IMPRISONED.

A special says the government officials at Malone wound up the work yesterday by arresting several New York newspaper reporters as Fenians and sending them to prison.

RAIN ON CHURCH.

Last night between one and two o'clock the Deputy Marshal made a raid upon an old Catholic Church at Malone, which has not been used for church purposes for some time past, and found a hundred Fenians sleeping soundly, in full uniform. The Marshal stripped them of their uniforms, leaving many of them with nothing but their shirts to wear.

THE END.

About three hundred Fenians, hailing from Rochester, Albany and Brooklyn, have left for their homes. One hundred from Chicago and other parts of the west are unable to make arrangements for transportation home. John F. Finnerty, the Fenian Senator, is endeavoring to procure them passage. Governor Fenton has been appealed to for transportation for the western men as far as Buffalo, from which point they can work their way home on some of the lake vessels. The town is quiet and the remainder of the Fenians will probably leave to-morrow. The raid may now be considered at an end.

TROOPS LEAVING ST. ALBANS.

ST. ALBANS, June 1.—Another of the companies from Fort Warren returned this morning, leaving there only the troops that came from Plattsburg.

DONNELLY RECOVERING.

General Donnelly is slowly recovering, but is still under arrest.

ARRAIGNMENT OF GENERAL DONNELLY.

ST. ALBANS, June 1.—Gen. Donnelly was brought before United States Commissioner Smalley, of Burlington. He waived an examination, and in default of bail was ordered to be committed to the county jail. It is not deemed prudent to confine him in jail, and he now remains at the Weldon House, in charge of the Deputy Marshal.

AMMUNITION LEFT BY THE FENIANS.

United States Marshal Foster and deputies found in Franklin over six tons of ammunition left by the Fenians.

ON THE WAY HOME.

Three hundred Fenians, from Malone, passed through here this evening *en route* to New York.

GEN. STARR ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, June 1.—General Starr was arrested this afternoon by the Deputy United States Marshal and taken before United States Commissioner Graham, and in default of $10,000 bail, was committed.

RUMORED COLLISION WITH THE REGULARS.

UTICA, June 1.—A dispatch dated Rome, this evening, says there has just been a collision at Williamstown, north of Rome, between Fenians and United States troops. The troops fired on the Fenians and drove them into the cars, wounding several.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seven vessels arriving at New York within the last three days have brought 6,302 immigrants. The China Tuesday night brought 536.

Late advices from Remedios, Cuba, confirm the report of the slaughter of fifty-two most respectable citizens by the volunteers, as revenge for the many defeats they suffered. Portello, military commander of that district, knew that the butchery was meditated and passively ignored it.

The funeral of Bishop Kemper took place at Nahsla, Wis., Tuesday. The ceremonic were participated in by Bishops Smith, Clark and Whitehouse. Seventy clergymen were present.

Thomas N. Murphy, a laborer, was killed in a shingle mill at Saginaw, Mich., Monday.

In Chicago Tuesday night a girl named Merrick kindled a fire by pouring kerosene on the blaze. Her funeral will take place in few days.

Harry L. Smith, aged seventeen, was struck by a locomotive at Aurora, Ill., Tuesday evening, and instantly killed.

An oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took fire yesterday morning while approaching Cleveland. The fire communicated to the railroad bridges over the Cuyahoga river and the Ohio canal, and destroyed them. The loss is considerable, and will be heavy at 75s. Cleveland Machine Screw and Bolt Co., Krifft & Crane Manufacturing Company as a machine shop, was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by the fire. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company has not been ascertained.

The New Hampshire Legislature organized yesterday by electing S. M. Wheeler Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Gordon President of the Senate.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, held in Chicago yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors: David Dows, Perry H. Smith, Lyman Trumbull, Alexander Marvin, Robert A. Forsyth, Milton Courtright, Joseph S. Reed, John B. Hall, Jr., Henry Keep, William L. Scott, John H. Dix, Edward Learned, Charles Cook, Ebenezer C. Ok, George L. Davenport and B. F. Allen. The meeting was quite large.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold its annual session in Chicago on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of this month.

The vote throughout Minnesota yesterday on the proposition to issue state lands for the payment of old railroad bonds was very light. About forty-five towns heard from gave for the proposition two hundred and seventy-six, to two thousand. The proposition is undoubtedly carried by a large majority.

The Ohio Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association was in session yesterday at Cincinnati.

About forty persons were present at the Temperance State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Jay Odell, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, Thomas Stewart, of Huron county; Comptroller of the Treasury, Thos. Edmonds, of Clark county; Member of the Board of Public Works, Enoch G. Collins, of Hocking county.

Information reached St. Louis yesterday that about three hundred Indians crossed the Kansas line into Missouri, forty miles west of Fort Hays. It is not known whether they are on the war path, a plundering expedition or a peace mission.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis, yesterday sent $400,000 surplus funds to the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

The body of a German named George Wilde was found a short distance below East St. Louis last Tuesday, with a hole in his head made by a pistol ball, and a piece of paper in his hand on which was written "Mein Gott, ich bin ein Mann ohne Land." A hunman when one takes his own life and animal will not do it." Verdict of the coroner's jury "suicide."

The loss by the fire yesterday morning in Cleveland, is estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the less already reported. Sixteen tank cars, containing fourteen hundred bbls of oil and six empty freight cars were destroyed. Most of the oil was owned by Hussey, Pardee & Co. No insurance on the railroad property or oil.

Dodge, Moriarty & Weller, dry goods merchants, of Cleveland, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors yesterday. Their liabilities are about $45,000.

A young man who registered his name as Allen Wright at a Cincinnati Hotel Tuesday night, was found in his room yesterday morning with a pistol hole through his head in a dying condition. His right name is supposed to be Arthur Hinton.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the Winnebago Indian Agency, May 29th, states that there has been a written statement this day, signed by over forty prominent men of the tribe, acknowledging the murder and decapitation of Mr. Munson, on Plum Creek, May 18, by five of their number. One of their leading chiefs, White Breast, is preparing a full written statement of the affair. He says the murder was done. They say they know they will suffer, but the deed was committed under the compulsion of the Indian law, who said they must have human blood to appease the departed spirits of their relatives.

General Sherman was at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

The School Teachers excursion party from California, numbering about three hundred, arrived at Omaha Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in Louisville yesterday. The following officers and Board of Directors were elected: President, H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*; Secretary, H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*; Directors, Joseph Medill, Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, Cincinnati *Gazette*; H. N. Haldeman, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; W. D. Bickham, Dayton *Journal*; A. J. Aiken, Milwaukee *Wisconsin*; D. M. Houser, St. Louis *Democrat*.

Wm. B. Rogers, President of the Institute of Theology, at Boston, is obliged to resign on account of ill health.

Hon. John Cramer, of Waterford, N. Y., the only surviving member of the Jefferson electoral ticket, died last evening, in his ninety-seventh year.

The corner-stone of a monument to Baron Steuben, to be erected over his grave, was laid at Steuben, N. Y., yesterday, by Hon. Horatio Seymour.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 79°.
Philadelphia—Raining; wind S.; ther. 62°.
Baltimore—Raining; wind S.; ther. 68°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind W.; ther. 59°.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 75°.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 67°.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 73°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 69°.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 68°.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 72°.
Little Rock—Cloudy; S. S. E.; ther. 76°.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 72°.

Nothing so Good

Was ever before made in Pittsburgh as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The Ticket and Platform—A General Denunciation of Everything Except the Democratic Party.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Opera House at 11 o'clock to-day. The attendance was not as large as usual for the State Convention of this party. D. J. Catlin was elected temporary chairman, and the following committee on resolutions was appointed: First district, O. J. Dodds; Second district, E. A. Ferguson; Third district, J. E. Greer, Fourth district, J. F. McKinney; Fifth district, G. W. Andrews; Sixth district, Thomas Powell; Seventh district, Jas. E. Wright; Eighth district, B. Burns; Ninth district, Thomas Burns; Tenth district, Frank H. Hurd; Eleventh district, A. Vance; Twelfth district, W. E. Finck; Thirteenth district, Wm. Carr, Fairfield county; John Cowan; Fifteenth district, J. Williams; Sixteenth district, James E. Jamison; Seventeenth district, R. H. Woods; Eighteenth district, Morrison Foster; Nineteenth district, J. Palmer. Recess until 2 P. M.

After recess Hon. L. D. Campbell was elected permanent chairman. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Wm. Heisly, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, R. A. Harrison, of London; Comptroller of the Treasury, John H. Heaton, of Belmont; Member of the Board of Public Works, Wm. Spencer, of Licking.

Gen. Geo. W. Andrews, of Auglaize County, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform of principles:

The Democracy of Ohio, coming together in the spirit of devotion to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and to the end that provision for transportation for the western men as far as Buffalo, from which point they can work their way home on some of the lake vessels. The town is quiet and the remainder of the Fenians will probably leave to-morrow. The raid may now be considered at an end.

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General Donnelly is slowly recovering, but is still under arrest.

ARRAIGNMENT OF GENERAL DONNELLY.

ST. ALBANS, June 1.—Gen. Donnelly was brought before United States Commissioner Smalley, of Burlington. He waived an examination, and in default of bail was ordered to be committed to the county jail. It is not deemed prudent to confine him in jail, and he now remains at the Weldon House, in charge of the Deputy Marshal.

AMMUNITION LEFT BY THE FENIANS.

United States Marshal Foster and deputies found in Franklin over six tons of ammunition left by the Fenians.

ON THE WAY HOME.

Three hundred Fenians, from Malone, passed through here this evening *en route* to New York.

GEN. STARR ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, June 1.—General Starr was arrested this afternoon by the Deputy United States Marshal and taken before United States Commissioner Graham, and in default of $10,000 bail, was committed.

RUMORED COLLISION WITH THE REGULARS.

UTICA, June 1.—A dispatch dated Rome, this evening, says there has just been a collision at Williamstown, north of Rome, between Fenians and United States troops. The troops fired on the Fenians and drove them into the cars, wounding several.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seven vessels arriving at New York within the last three days have brought 6,302 immigrants. The China Tuesday night brought 536.

Late advices from Remedios, Cuba, confirm the report of the slaughter of fifty-two most respectable citizens by the volunteers, as revenge for the many defeats they suffered. Portello, military commander of that district, knew that the butchery was meditated and passively ignored it.

The funeral of Bishop Kemper took place at Nahsla, Wis., Tuesday. The ceremonic were participated in by Bishops Smith, Clark and Whitehouse. Seventy clergymen were present.

Thomas N. Murphy, a laborer, was killed in a shingle mill at Saginaw, Mich., Monday.

In Chicago Tuesday night a girl named Merrick kindled a fire by pouring kerosene on the blaze. Her funeral will take place in few days.

Harry L. Smith, aged seventeen, was struck by a locomotive at Aurora, Ill., Tuesday evening, and instantly killed.

An oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took fire yesterday morning while approaching Cleveland. The fire communicated to the railroad bridges over the Cuyahoga river and the Ohio canal, and destroyed them. The loss is considerable, and will be heavy at 75s. Cleveland Machine Screw and Bolt Co., Krifft & Crane Manufacturing Company as a machine shop, was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by the fire. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company has not been ascertained.

The New Hampshire Legislature organized yesterday by electing S. M. Wheeler Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Gordon President of the Senate.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, held in Chicago yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors: David Dows, Perry H. Smith, Lyman Trumbull, Alexander Marvin, Robert A. Forsyth, Milton Courtright, Joseph S. Reed, John B. Hall, Jr., Henry Keep, William L. Scott, John H. Dix, Edward Learned, Charles Cook, Ebenezer C. Ok, George L. Davenport and B. F. Allen. The meeting was quite large.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold its annual session in Chicago on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of this month.

The vote throughout Minnesota yesterday on the proposition to issue state lands for the payment of old railroad bonds was very light. About forty-five towns heard from gave for the proposition two hundred and seventy-six, to two thousand. The proposition is undoubtedly carried by a large majority.

The Ohio Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association was in session yesterday at Cincinnati.

About forty persons were present at the Temperance State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Jay Odell, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, Thomas Stewart, of Huron county; Comptroller of the Treasury, Thos. Edmonds, of Clark county; Member of the Board of Public Works, Enoch G. Collins, of Hocking county.

Information reached St. Louis yesterday that about three hundred Indians crossed the Kansas line into Missouri, forty miles west of Fort Hays. It is not known whether they are on the war path, a plundering expedition or a peace mission.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis, yesterday sent $400,000 surplus funds to the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

The body of a German named George Wilde was found a short distance below East St. Louis last Tuesday, with a hole in his head made by a pistol ball, and a piece of paper in his hand on which was written "Mein Gott, ich bin ein Mann ohne Land." A hunman when one takes his own life and animal will not do it." Verdict of the coroner's jury "suicide."

The loss by the fire yesterday morning in Cleveland, is estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the less already reported. Sixteen tank cars, containing fourteen hundred bbls of oil and six empty freight cars were destroyed. Most of the oil was owned by Hussey, Pardee & Co. No insurance on the railroad property or oil.

Dodge, Moriarty & Weller, dry goods merchants, of Cleveland, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors yesterday. Their liabilities are about $45,000.

A young man who registered his name as Allen Wright at a Cincinnati Hotel Tuesday night, was found in his room yesterday morning with a pistol hole through his head in a dying condition. His right name is supposed to be Arthur Hinton.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the Winnebago Indian Agency, May 29th, states that there has been a written statement this day, signed by over forty prominent men of the tribe, acknowledging the murder and decapitation of Mr. Munson, on Plum Creek, May 18, by five of their number. One of their leading chiefs, White Breast, is preparing a full written statement of the affair. He says the murder was done. They say they know they will suffer, but the deed was committed under the compulsion of the Indian law, who said they must have human blood to appease the departed spirits of their relatives.

General Sherman was at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

The School Teachers excursion party from California, numbering about three hundred, arrived at Omaha Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in Louisville yesterday. The following officers and Board of Directors were elected: President, H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*; Secretary, H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*; Directors, Joseph Medill, Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, Cincinnati *Gazette*; H. N. Haldeman, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; W. D. Bickham, Dayton *Journal*; A. J. Aiken, Milwaukee *Wisconsin*; D. M. Houser, St. Louis *Democrat*.

Wm. B. Rogers, President of the Institute of Theology, at Boston, is obliged to resign on account of ill health.

Hon. John Cramer, of Waterford, N. Y., the only surviving member of the Jefferson electoral ticket, died last evening, in his ninety-seventh year.

The corner-stone of a monument to Baron Steuben, to be erected over his grave, was laid at Steuben, N. Y., yesterday, by Hon. Horatio Seymour.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 79°.
Philadelphia—Raining; wind S.; ther. 62°.
Baltimore—Raining; wind S.; ther. 68°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind W.; ther. 59°.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 75°.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 67°.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 73°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 69°.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 68°.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 72°.
Little Rock—Cloudy; S. S. E.; ther. 76°.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 72°.

Nothing so Good

Was ever before made in Pittsburgh as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY.

Decrease During the Month $11,301,962.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for May:

Total debt, principal and interest	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$2 615,124,277 27
Amount in Treasury—Coin	109,789,731 85
Currency	14,243,816 80
Special deposit in United States coin interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	35,468,228 50
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	83,065,122 27
Total	$ 236,561,899 49
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,400,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

THE success of Mr. WETAND, of Beaver county, for Congress, after an animated contest, is a peculiarly bitter pill for the enemies of General IRWIN, who "spread themselves" particularly, but suffered a defeat in a contest of their own seeking that must be especially mortifying. The vote stood: WETAND, 1,036; HENRY, 897. On Assembly the vote stood: SHURLOCK, 953; CHANDLER, 941.

THE reported indiscriminate slaughter of Jews in a Province in Turkey will arouse a deep feeling throughout the civilized world against the nation where the spirit of religious intolerance is carried to such a horrible extent. It will be the duty of Christian nations to interpose in the name of humanity for the protection of the persecuted people against whom the heathenish fury of the Turks is directed.

WHITTEMORE, who was expelled from the House of Representatives for selling a cadetship, though he was no worse than some who voted to expel him, has, in all probability been re-elected. Members of Congress may as well be making up their minds what they will do with him when he presents himself a second time. We think we see certain virtuous expellers terribly indignant at the unscrupulous WHITTEMORE, whose case as to cadetships, if the truth were known, is no worse than their own, to say nothing about character and conduct in general.

THE rebel element in Louisiana is terribly excited over the proposition of Mr. CONWAY, Superintendent of Education, to put the new school bill into operation. It provides for the establishment of public schools in every parish throughout the State. The rebel newspapers are prating loudly about having their "old system" of education supplanted by "carpet-bag" legislation, but when it is stated that prior to the war there was not a single free school in the State, the "old system" will not be deeply mourned by the friends of progress.

THE President's health is referred to by the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* in a manner calculated to create uneasiness. He says:

"A physician, a personal friend of President Grant before his accession to the Presidential office, called on him last week to make a friendly visit. This was before the President had the slight attack of cholera, in short. The physician expresses his surprise at the change of the President's appearance—the quick, alert and delicate appearance of one whom he knew as a rugged, healthful man. He attributes the President's altered looks to excess of care and the duties of his office."

General GRANT is to be the guest of Senator CAMERON at his Harrisburg residence within the next few days.

THE Philadelphia *Public Record* is a new laborer in he field of reform in legislation and independent action for the public good. Writing on the subject of the monstrous evils afflicting the people in consequence of corruption at the Capitals of several of the States, the editor says:

"Is it not about time such things were stopped—and how can it be done? The fountain must be purified or the water will remain muddy. Are not the people responsible who select such men for their representatives? The most of the people are honest, but they be cheated by the corruptionists, unless efforts are made up almost exclusively of professional politicians. The evil will continue so long as the people consent to vote for the nominees of such bodies. The people have the remedy in their own hands. Will they exercise it?"

EXPECTATIONS are entertained in some quarters, we see, of the early adjournment of the Roman council. We are much inclined to think that these expectations are destined to be disappointed. With the lapse of every day the importance of the question to be decided and the momentous results depending upon the decision become more and more manifest. A Rome correspondent of a New York paper, whose statements in advance have been often verified by events, lately reported that between eighty and ninety of the members of the council had given formal notice of their purpose to speak on the great subject. Hence we infer that the debates will still be prolonged for many weeks and do not expect His Holiness to put on infallibility much before the the close of the dog days.

THE Congress, if it lives up to the resolution fixing the day of adjournment, has but a month in which to complete its business. There is little in the past to encourage one to believe that the wishes of the country will be complied with. It will be a fatal mistake to adjourn without reducing the taxes. Not only is the country deeply interested in having them reduced, but the administration has a special interest in having the reduction positive. A contemporary with great pertinency remarks: "The administration makes a mistake when it goes before the country upon its merits as a tax collector," in other words, it is a mistaken policy to see how much money can be squeezed out of the languishing business of the country. It is not meant that the laws should not be enforced, but changed. To this the Congress, if it would return to an approving people should address itself without the thought of adjourning before the work is completed.

THE Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM who is, we believe, looked upon as one of the oracles of the new sect of Free Religionists, delivered a discourse on Sunday last, in which he attempted to state their, or rather his views of religion. According to the statement, Free Religionism is an eclectic system, made up of doctrines, or more properly, of fine sentiments derived from all known creeds of the past and the present. Mr. FROTHINGHAM reviewed several of the most celebrated of these systems or creeds, in comparison with Christianity, and indicated their points of superiority. Thus he said, "Buddhism has one virtue in which we are deficient—filial love, respect for age, wisdom and experience. CONFUCIUS, in defining filial love," &c. &.

By "we," in the first sentence, Mr. FROTHINGHAM may mean only himself, though he seems to be speaking in the name o Christians in general. In the former case, he may be right. As a comparison of Christianity and Buddhism the statement will not command much respect. The citation of CONFUCIUS as its expounder shows that Mr. FROTHINGHAM is as ignorant of Buddhism as he is of Christianity.

THOUGH no people are more prompt or severe than English journalists in rebuking coarseness or indelicacy in others, they sometimes display a remarkable lack of refinement themselves. Even the British aristocracy, it should seem, are not spotless in this respect. Much indignation is felt, we are told, in England, and the newspapers give it expression, over the coolness or indifference with which the Italian Government bears the murder of Count BOYL, their Secretary of Legation at Athens. Doubtless, the Florence Government are well aware of the propriety of their taking the matter coolly, and it is only singular that the British in their obtuseness do not respect a meekness of behavior so plainly enjoined by the memory of Italian infirmities. The government of VICTOR EMANUEL has done a little in the way of suppressing brigandage, but there is much of it still, even under his rule. However, there is another cause of the quietness with which the Italians endure the affront. Nobility is not so precious a commodity among them as it is among the English. With the former a Count or even a Lord is only a man after all with a fine name, and with plenty of money, if he happens to be an Englishman.

SOME of the Fenian orators in New York are censuring the Government for seizing Fenian arms, and otherwise interfering with the raid on Canada. What would these gentlemen have the Government do? Probably its co-operation in their unlawful enterprises would satisfy them. Probably every law-breaker and disturber of the peace would be highly gratified with the co-operation of the ministers of the law in their schemes of theft and lawlessness. To rational minds the interference of the Government must appear as an extremely fortunate thing for the Fenians, whose impetuosity carried them into the face of difficulties and dangers from which they could not possibly have rescued themselves. The average Irishman sees quickly a point, and we expect to hear as the general expression of those who responded to the summons of the retiring O'NEIL, thanks rather than censure for the part the Government has taken in the affair. Pittsburgh furnished its quota of enthusiastic, warm hearted men, whose zeal in one light commands admiration. We cannot doubt what will be their verdict concerning the action of the Government as compared with that of O'NEIL. It is all very well for the New York home orators to abuse the Government, but it is the men of action whose judgment in this matter is worth a fig. We have not the least concern as to what it will be.

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

South American revolutions have for many decades of years been so common that the report of the consummation of another excites little or no emotion in any part of the world. In this country they are regarded with peculiar indifference. It was not always so. Americans used to watch the progress of events on the Southern peninsula, not only with the interest of curiosity, but with the anxiety of sympathy, and gloried in BOLIVAR, the liberator, as they gloried in WASHINGTON. Finding, however, that the republicans of Spanish America delighted in revolution for its own sake and not merely for its ends, we discovered that we had neither time nor taste for the contemplation of their tragedies. Few readers, probably, were prepared to hear so soon of the establishment of a new government in Venezuela, in place of the government of President MONAGAS, settled only about a year ago by the vote of the people. While the conflict continued between the friends of the actual President and the supporters of General BLANCO GUZMAN, it seems to have been rather sanguinary. In the battle fought for the possession of Valencia both parties are said to have shown persistent rage, and, as stated in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, Caraccas was gained by the revolutionists at a loss to the country of five hundred men slain. To us it appears strange that MONAGAS, having absolute command of the army and navy, and twelve months ago known to have been a favorite with the people, was able to make so poor a defense. BLANCO GUZMAN, his successor in power, had been living as an exile in the island of Curacoa, from which place he was driven by its Dutch rulers about the beginning of March, on account of the political intrigues in which he was discovered to be engaged. He passed over to Venezuela, where he was immediately surrounded by a multitude of persons discontented with the established Government. The most active and influential of these partisans were persons who had formerly held offices in the civil and military services, and who had lost their places in consequence of the scheme of retrenchment and reform initiated by the administration of MONAGAS. These gentlemen may have been in favor of saving the people's money, but they thought it unfair to practice economy at their expense, and so took the first opportunity that offered to revenge the wrong which they had suffered. With such a gang of hungry "public functionaries" out of place arrayed against him, no wonder MONAGAS soon had to succumb! The wonder is still more lessened when we learn that his treasury was very low, and that he is notoriously deficient in vigor of character. He failed to adopt decisive measures; perhaps confiding in his proved popularity, and ignorant of the tremendous energies and manifold resources of the host of disgusted officials whom he had injured irreparably by driving them from their comfortable places at the public crib. Hence when MONAGAS took the field, his cause was already lost. While engaged before Laguayra, he heard that the capital had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and at once despaired of his cause, though it was still strong in Porto Cabello and Maracaibo. He gave up the ship! And then the rebels dealt with him in a manner which does not appear characteristic of Hispano-Americans, and which may be an evidence of the influence of Anglo-American example upon their conduct. They left MONAGAS at liberty, on his parole that he would not offer them farther opposition. But a German authority, from whom we have derived the facts of our statement, expresses the opinion that the late President must certainly go into exile, as his presence in the country is wholly incompatible with the comfort of his successor. As long as he remains in Venezuela the innovating and revolutionary spirit of the people will make him the center of intrigues for a fresh overthrow.

No one who knows anything about South American politics, will be surprised to learn that President BLANCO GUZMAN, or rather his Government, has followed innumerable illustrious precedents, and solemnly declared all the acts of its predecessor null and void, has formally renounced all contracts and loans concluded by it, and also proclaimed its refusal to pay the interest of the foreign debt of the country. We do not expect to hear that the foreign creditors of Venezuela have been particularly disturbed in their hopes or calculations by this decisive action of the new Government, as we believe a good many years have elaped since any of them entertained the faintest expectation of getting their money without the interposition of their own governments. Our readers, doubtless, remember that the House of Representatives some time ago passed a resolution in the interest of the American creditors of our sister republic. And when the proper time shall have come, the money may be collected by a ship of war. But more Englishmen and Germans than Americans have "money coming to them" in Venezuela, and the action of one foreign power is likely to be followed or accompanied by the action of others, and the affair looks dangerous for our sister republic.

IN some remarks the other day on the increase of money in the treasury for the current week, we said that the present rate of increase, as the result of taxation, was undesirable, because it was an unwholesome and unnecessary strain on the business interests of the country; that it was neither necessary nor wise to undertake to pay off the debt in the shortest period, and that it would be a wiser policy to protract the period, throw upon posterity some portions of the burthen and stimulate the present productive energies of the country. In a somewhat extended article the New York *Times* takes a similar view of the subject. We quote as follows:

The nation is just now in a situation similar to that of the individual trader whose losses have not damaged his credit, whose business remains unimpaired, and who is known to be working at a profit. But let his business fall off, and a very considerable reduction of his liabilities will not save him from distress as to his means. The real aim of such an individual should be to preserve his credit, and to be able to continue to borrow on no harder terms than now. It is obvious that the aim of the government should be to borrow on easy terms. It was upon this principle that it is equally evident that the present efforts to reduce our debt are not accomplishing that result. It will be much more effectually secured by showing that we are improving our productive industry, and are able to grow strong under taxes sufficient to pay the interest on our indebtedness. We can safely leave the further reduction of the national debt for fifteen years to our recovered wealth will make the effort far easier than it is at present.

THE Philadelphia *Post* argues in favor of a thorough overhauling of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, which it thinks contains no first class man except Mr. Boutwell. While the financial policy of the Administration is honest, energetic and mainly satisfactorily, the *Post* thinks the foreign policy weak. The point our Philadelphia contemporary would make, will be inferred from the following: "If we ever if Congress is inactive, surely the President should waken from the sleep into which the mesmeric influence of a "Respectable Cabinet" has plunged him; he should feel that the people want Cuba to be independent, and know that, it she be enslaved, he is of all men responsible."

CHANGES in the New York Custom House and United States Assistant Treasurership are impending. The election of Mr. Folger to be Judge of the Court of Appeals necessitates a change in the latter office. It is rumored that surveyor Cornell stands a good chance for Assistant Treasurer, and in that case General Merritt will be made surveyor, and Mr. Grinnell a naval officer—the latter at his own request. It is thought he would have it, ex-Senator Morgan could have a collectorship.

WHILE we sympathize with the starving Fenians huddled along the Canadian borders, in prison and out, we cannot see any good reason for the interference of our Government in their behalf. Not only have their misfortunes resulted from making war on a people with whom we are at peace, but they have violated the law of the land of their adoption to which they now appeal for assistance and protection. Really, the Fenian idea of justice and right is, to say the least, a little mixed.

THE New York Republicans have an interesting several cornered quarrel on their hands, which was manifested in the late judicial election. The Morganites and Fentonites fought over Folger for Judge—the plan of election providing for the election of a portion of each ticket. The Morganites came out independent tickets with Folger's name on, and secured the 4,000 votes. The Fentonites in the west put him nearly as much behind, but he was elected.

THEY begin to complain of drouth in Illinois, which is beginning to effect the growing crops unfavorably. In some portions of the South rain is much needed. The first crisis of the new planting is at hand.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

A Word in Praise of the Management.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You will allow me, through your excellent paper, to say a word of commendation in favor of the officers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. I have been traveling upon railroads ever since a boy, and can, without hesitation, say, that I have never come in contact with a corps of officers so universally courteous and gentlemanly, and so far as I have any opportunity of judging, more efficient than those of our Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. From the President down to the brakeman the officers and employees are, as a whole kind, careful and obliging. And on this account contrast most favorably with the the blunt, pseudo dignified and crusty officials with which travelers are frequently and unpleasantly brought in contact upon many other roads in our country. Mr. Hughart, President of the Road, Messrs. Page and McClure of the Treasury Department, young men of culture and affability, are just the kind of men we would like to see in all the posts of public interest and trust in our land, with such officials filling all the posts along the routes of travel throughout the whole country, journeying by public means of conveyance, would be relieved of many of the unnecessary perplexities and approach more nearly the pleasure and pastime that it might. But instead of this, travelers, not only gentlemen but even ladies, are often snubbed and treated with a tart reply by some upstart officer or employee upon many of our thoroughfares, whose want of culture is their only excuse for *presuming* to seek of them some necessary information or solicit a favor concerning their comfort or safety in traveling. By this we do not mean to say that there are *no* thoughtful and courteous officers and employes on other roads. By no means. There are certainly many; and yet we feel that if the officers of the Connellsville road, as a whole, were taken as a model, and their example of gentlemanly and courteous deportment adopted by others, the traveling public would have cause for gratitude and thanksgiving. R.

OUR MEANS OF INTERCOURSE EAST AND WEST.

The New Great Through Route from the West to Tide-Water.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is no feeling in this community unfriendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad. On the contrary, that great work is held in high estimation, and no one feels disposed to underrate the immense good it has wrought, or to withhold from its managers the praise to which they are justly entitled for the remarkable energy, ability and skill they have displayed in the conduct of its affairs. And those who favor a separate competing line, both Eastward and Westward, possessed by a feeling entirely independent of the Pennsylvania Central, are influenced entirely by well known general principles which, everywhere and at all times, are exemplified in the uniform benefits resulting from rivalry in business of all descriptions, and in the evils consequent upon monopolies. The interests of the unchecked control of a single individual or corporation.

It is in this spirit that the progress of the Connellsville Railroad is regarded in this quarter with unmingled satisfaction. Open to our domestic trade a choice of markets on the seaboard, and for our foreign trade it will enable us to reach a shipping point one hundred miles nearer than New York, over much lower grades and by a cheaper route. Ample provision is made for this trade in Baltimore by the erection of commodious warehouses and extensive docks, and the establishment of lines of ocean steamers to Bremen, Liverpool and Cuba, as well as North American and South American and West Indies. All the commercial facilities possessed by New York will thus be found in Baltimore, whence exports can be made to any part of the world, and imports can be bonded and transported to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and all other points of entry on Western waters. Baltimore is also as open a port and as little obstructed by ice as New York, with ample harbor room and depth of water.

It was therefore with much gratification that we had renewed assurances from Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, during his late visit to our city, that the Connellsville road would be opened to Cumberland in January next. This but confirms what the officers of the Company had before announced. In anticipation of the large increase of business that will result from the completion, it has been determined to double track the road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, as a measure necessary for the accommodation of the heavy coal trade upon the Monongahela line. Such improvements tending so directly to promote the prosperity of this community and to secure fair advantages in the vital matter of cheap interconnection, should receive the cordial approbation of every one interested in our local and general welfare.

In addition to these desirable prospects on the one side, the western view is also brightening. Committees from Ohio, composed of influential citizens, representing large amounts of capital, in districts lying between the Ohio river and Chicago, have recently visited Pittsburgh for the purpose of stirring up the Connellsville interest to an extension of their road onward to Chicago. The undersigned company have the subject seriously before them. Two lines through Ohio are afoot, having examined—one by way of Salem and Akron to the north, and one on the south by way of New Lisbon and Canton.

To do this there should be no opposition from any quarter. The friendly hand of cooperation should be stretched from all quarters, because such important works. Comparatively, the settlement of the great duality existing between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, so filled with the richest bounties of nature, has but just commenced. Vast resource merely has been partially touched; the beautiful productiveness of an inexhaustible soil and the wonderful mineral wealth lying underneath, in a great measure remain to be brought forth when the hands of strong hands to do it are sufficiently numerous.

These will give rise to a commerce with the Atlantic States and Europe, and with countries lying beyond the seas, which will press upon the capacity of many more Eastern and Western lines of communication, and give them ample employment as fast as they are likely to be constructed. In the meantime the Pittsburgh and the Connellsville, when finished, there can be no injurious competition—a generous rivalry in a glorious field of labor, which will as much as they can promptly and safely perform, to the utmost that need take place under liberal and enlightened management. Both of the trade will grow fully up to the increase of facilities for its accommodation, no one acquainted with its enormous sources can find any substantial reason to doubt. CLINTON.

THE terrible vice of intemperance is becoming terribly fearful in cities commonly called respectable. A New York letter relates the following instances: "Yesterday afternoon the son of a gentleman who was once one of the largest ship owners in New York, and is now the Overseer of the Poor in Newark, in the first stage of delirium tremens, and asked to be sent to a hospital or almshouse, as he was entirely penniless. A few days ago a well known Wall street broker entered a Broadway stage in a state of helpless intoxication, and after falling dead drunk at the feet of the passengers was removed to a station house, to be locked up in the police reports next morning. During the last few years I have frequently seen staggering about the streets a man who once held an influential position in the Legislature, and he, had he taken care of himself, could probably have risen to great distinction. He is now almost a confirmed, wilful drunkard, penniless, and rushing headlong to a drunkard's grave. Nor is it uncommon to see a woman of good social position actually drunk, though for the credit of the sex it must be said that such things are not generally seen in the newspapers. But intemperance among women is not confined to the wretched creatures who figure in the police courts. It is too common even in what passes as first class society, and many a wealthy husband and father is pained and almost distracted by it in his own household.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* is presumed to be well posted in military affairs. But it cannot support this claim, so long as it represents that the Indians, who are just now so troublesome, are the tribes with whom the "Quaker Commissioners" have been holding interviews. The reverse is the fact. The general peaceableness of the Indians with whom the "Quakers" have been in intercourse, and the troublesomeness of those with whom they have had nothing to do, but with whom the military have had exclusive dealings, sufficiently discredits the *Journal's* statement.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says "the Supervisor of eastern Pennsylvania says that the whisky ring is suppressed in Philadelphia, and that the thirty-three distilleries running in his district are all complying with the revenue laws. Are we to understand that the reverse has hitherto been the case? In the same connection it is stated that the Internal revenue receipts for May are nearly nineteen millions, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year, $155,102,000.

AT a recent missionary meeting in New York, a clergyman deplored the scarcity of missionaries among the Fejee Islanders and the cannibals of the North Seas. "Think of it, my brethren, oh, think of it," said he, "in one place there are only two missionaries to 20,000 cannibals. Should we not give them a larger supply?" Probably the cannibals would say send along "a larger supply," as fresh meat just now is rather scarce there.

We scarcely know whether to be pleased or angry with Mr. Ehrle's bill to appropriate money out of the public Treasury to private individuals, to the extent of $300,000 in gold, for every ocean steamship costing $500,000, which any company or individual may choose to build.—*Chicago Tribune.*

As there will be an exceedingly uncomfortable State of suspense until our contemporary makes up its mind and delivers itself, it is to be hoped that it will do so without any unnecessary delay.

GOV. HOFFMAN is renominated by the *Herald*. That paper thinks there never was before such an executive, besides which he "is a gentleman of fine parts and presence." Hoffman is simply a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democrats. Whatever capital he possesses will be reserved for that description of investment.

A FEW weeks ago to a call that had been issued by a State Central Committee for a convention of Prohibitionists to meet at Columbus on June 1st, it was very much vox populi vox Prohibition ticket was invited to be present as a delegate. A second call has just been published. The Cincinnati *Gazette* infers that the response to the first was not of a highly encouraging character.

WHILE Laurence Raspes, an insane man, was being taken to a lunatic asylum at Michigan, his brother Christopher, who accompanied the officer, became violently insane and attempted to murder his afflicted brother. The twain were secured and confined.

SENATOR CAMERON goes in for medals for the Pennsylvanians who were first in the field at the opening of the rebellion. This "Slippery Simon" has been in the *neutre* business so long that it has become chronic with him.—*Cincinnati Times.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A letter from Havana says that volunteers at the Spanish Casino are indignant on account of the papers here, as well as in Spain, having spoken of a treaty which England is about to make with the United States to interfere in the Cuban troubles, on the ground of humanity, to prevent any further shedding of blood in this country.

Commissioner Delano's estimates of the amount received from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are likely to be realized. The receipts up to this date are $155,000,000, and $2,000,000 more will doubtless be received by the expiration of the present month. There seems to be no question that $20,000,000 will be realized next month from the income tax and other sources, making in all the sum total of $175,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

A gentleman whose proboscis had been lost was once invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good woman of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and to make no remark about Mr. Jenkins's nose." Gathered about the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and at last startled the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins's nose? He hasn't got any!"

Last week, some parties who were boring for salt, in Ottawa county, Michigan, at the depth of two hundred and sixty feet struck a stream of magnetic water. About a year since, at St. Louis, in Gratiot county, in the same State, a similar spring was struck, and whose medicinal qualities are making a rapid fortune for the owners of the well. The Ottawa spring is on the bank of Grand river, near the lake, and accessible by both lake and rail.

The postoffice at Alexandria, Virginia, is under seizure, while a special agent is investigating various charges against the Postmaster and clerks, one being that they neglect much of business. When the agent took possession of the office, he found a quantity of letters in the basement, which had been opened, some of them seven or eight years old.

The *Boroughcasting*, of Berlin, repeats that the recent warning posted on the city's destiny, and now that men are free on every side, and work for wages, the natural condition of things, the "Moscal City" will spread to dimensions beyond the fondest hopes of her pioneers.

Such subsidiaries as warehouses, and such commodious stores, such elegant dwellings and churches, such a current of business in all departments of trade, are certain indices of a greatness that shall continue and increase. St. Louis has a more normal growth than Chicago, and hence the steadier advance and the solider gains. The bridge across the Mississippi here, leading to the garden grounds of Illinois, will, when finished, add untold wealth to St. Louis. This structure is in itself a wonder of enterprise and energy. It is expected that it will be completed within a year.

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The leading dailies in St. Louis are the *Republican*, *Democrat* and *Missouri Democrat*, though, the *Republican* is the democratic, while the *Democrat* is the Republican paper. The *Missouri Democrat* office was completely destroyed by fire a week ago, but the proprietors are abundantly able to rebuild with great improvements. The *Republican* will go with, in the sad fish sense of the term. The *Democrat*, in returning to the calamity of the fire, extended the most courteous and sympathetic words to its neighbor, which were highly appreciated by all parties. These journals are conducted on the principles of honor and magnanimity, and are an example to all the lesser periodicals of the land. The *Democrat* has an immense influence in the Mississippi Valley, and is quite a power in Illinois and Indiana. It did a grand work during the war in the manufacture of loyal sentiment in this divided community, and Providence seems to favor it as an agent of progress and reform.

PENCIL POINT.

THE Boston *Traveller* relates the following anecdote to illustrate the power of the eloquence of Wendell Phillips: "Some years ago —it was in the days before the rebellion—when Wendell Phillips and others were using every effort to abolish slavery, there was a meeting in this city at which he made an address. A Southern slaveholder was present, and after listening for a while to the words of the orator, he got out in a rage, and resorting to the counting room of a friend, exclaimed, 'I have been to hear Wendell Phillips speak, and such words, such noise, too bad, too bad! The rascal deserves to be hung. Some of the best men of the South he would be hung, and that right quickly too. Oh, it is too bad, too bad.' 'How long did you hear him speak?' asked the friend. 'Why, for more than one full hour,' replied the Southerner, 'and all the time he poured out the hardest of words towards the South.' 'But why,' inquired the friend, 'why did you sit there so long and hear such severe words?' 'Because,' answered the slaveholder, confidentially, 'the fellow, I could not get away from him.'"

AT the birthday anniversary of Margaret Fuller who died twenty years ago, and which event was celebrated in Boston, Dr. Hedge said: His friendship with Margaret antedated that of any other. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive of her as the sexagenarian she would have been to-day, for there seemed to him in her constitution no provision for old age.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,

For making Beef Tea in a few minutes.

HORSE HAIR FLESH BRUSHES, Curved.

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, Various Designs.

MEXICAN VANILLA BEAN, Fresh and Luscious.

SARG'S SHAVING SOAP, Containing 30 per cent. of Glycerine.

VERITABLE EAU DE COLOGNE, (Joseph Ant. Farina.)

SOCIETE HYGENIQUE OIL, Fresh supply of Choice Odors.

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ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE,

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Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warrant it to work as represented.

☞Call and see it before purchasing.

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147 WOOD STREET.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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LEISURE LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis—Its Location and Resources—Buildings—Streets—Suburbs—The Cemetery—Botanical Gardens—Bishop Marvin—Rev. Chas. A. Dickey—The Press.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1870.

There is no more delightful route to look through the western country than latter May and early June. The forests are freshest now, the fields of springing corn and heading wheat are richest in life and beauty, the meadows greenest, the orchards densest in promise, and all nature dressed in loveliest apparel. A ride through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois has given your correspondent assurance of a plentiful harvest near at hand. The prairies are bountiful with coming bread for the millions. There is pledge of "enough and to spare."

This city of St. Louis is a marvel of growth and grandeur. The old French trading village has become the mighty metropolis of the Mississippi valley. The prairies of half a dozen States, the forests of the broad lake region of the north, and the inexhaustible mines of her own Missouri, have concentrated their treasures here, and still the tributaries come pouring in in ever increasing ratio from year to year. The levee is a busy mart of seven miles in extent, with steamers plying the waters from the base of the Alleghenies to the bluffs of Dakota, and from St. Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico. From this center railways radiate to every State, and are rapidly stretching out across the territories toward the Pacific. It is inevitable—St. Louis must become the great inland center of the continent. Its geographical location and surrounding resources are facts that no speculations can argue aside. St. Louis is the city of this country which is destined to be peculiarly American and worthy of the republic. These thoughts are the result of a carefully matured and very favorable impression of this northern suburb, and from Carondelet on the south around to Bellefontaine to the north, in company with an old citizen, Hon. William Patrick, who has watched its growth and shared its prosperity for thirty years. The statistics of commerce attest the statement, and the settlement of the slavery question has settled the question of this city's destiny, and now that men are free on every side, and work for wages, the natural condition of things, the "Monard City" will spread to dimensions beyond the fondest hopes of her pioneers.

Such substantial warehouses, and such commodious stores, such elegant dwellings and churches, such a current of business in all departments of trade, are certain indices of a greatness that shall continue and increase. St. Louis has a more normal growth than Chicago, and hence the steadier advance and the solider gains. The bridge across the Mississippi here, leading to the garden grounds of Illinois, will, when finished, add untold wealth to St. Louis. This structure is in itself a wonder of enterprise and energy. It is expected that it will be completed within a year.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1870.

Our local money continues to be fairly supplied with loanable means, and all reasonable wants of responsible parties are supplied at the rates ruling for some time past. In local stocks there is no movement worthy of special notice.

—The *Commercial Advertiser* says of New York financial affairs: The Wall street market are generally buoyant and active, but without any special clique movements. Money continues, as for some time past, excessively abundant, the rate on call loans being 4@5 per cent., with occasional transactions on Government at 3 per cent. The paper market continues dull, the supply of first-class notes and acceptances being almost nominal. Commercial names, double and single, running from two to four months, are current at 5@6½ per cent.; prime foreign bankers' paper, 60 days, is quoted 9½@9¾ per cent.

The stock market shows a good degree of general activity. At the opening and during the morning call prices were steady, and to-day firm, at yesterday's quotations, but after the call there was a yielding of ½@¾ per cent. on some leaders, and a corresponding rise on others. The transactions were especially large in Reading, Pacific Mail, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Mississippi. Pacific Mail sold on the call at 69¾, but subsequently fell off to 69, Atlantic Mail, after selling at 28⅜@28½, closed afterward to 29⅝@29¾.

The gold market is firmer, the price ranging at 111⅝@111¾. The advance of ⅛ per cent. in exchange strengthens the gold premium, but does not appear to have induced any buying to cover the considerable line of "shorts" now on hand, by retail at least. The market, after opening at 2 per cent., declined to "flat" a large amount being loaned ex-interest; the latter figure would induce us to-day $111,855 in gold bars.

Foreign exchange is active, and, under the extreme scarcity of commercial bills, rates have made a further advance, leading drawers being unwilling to sell 60 days' sterling under 109⅝.

—The bond market has been steady, with a moderate business. There is an entire absence of speculative movement pending the repose of the currency and funding bills in their respective committees, and the course of prices is influenced mainly by the variations in the gold premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day as we furnish them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	113	113
U. S. Bonds '82	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113⅝	114	114
10-40s	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	108⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	87¾
Currency Sixes, Government	112½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks Sold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 1, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30
New York Central	200½	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾
New Jersey Central		108¼		109½	
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Harlem		141		141	
Reading	107	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Michigan Central		124¾		124¾	
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98¼
Illinois Central		139		139	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		119½		119½	
Chicago and Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Rock Island	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
St. Paul preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
Toledo and Wabash		25¾		25¾	
Toledo and Wabash pref		59¾		59¾	
Fort Wayne		85¾		85¾	
Chicago and Alton		90¾		90¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69
Adams Express	65¾	65¾		65¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		55		55	
American M. U. Express		45¾		45¾	
United States Express		65¾		65¾	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

CRUDE.	Thes.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200½	200¾		¼
N. J. Central	109¼	109¼	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Harlem	141	141		
Reading	106¾	107¼		½
Mich. Central	124¾	124¾		
Mich. Southern	97¾	98¼		½
Illinois Central	139	139		
Cleve. and Pitts	119½	119½	¼	
Chicago and North	81¾	82		¼
Do. preferred	91¾	92		¼
Rock Island	119¼	119½	¼	
St. Paul	81¾	82		¼
Do. preferred	81¾	82		¼
Tol. and Wabash	24¾	25¾	¼	
Do. preferred	59¾	59¾		
Fort Wayne	85	85¾		¼
Chicago and Alton	91¾	90¾		½
Ohio and Miss	40¾	40¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	83¾	83¾		
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾		¼
Adams Express	65¾	65¾	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	55	55		
American M. U. Ex	45¾	45¾		¼
U. S. Express	65¾	65		¼

—We rarely remember, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 31st, a time when the banks were more willing or able to lend money than now. They nearly all hold large balances, and their usual customers are light borrowers. The street rates of interest are unchanged, ruling on call at 3@4 per cent. Prime sixty to ninety days' paper is selling at 5@5½ per cent; ninety days to four months' paper at 5½@6 per cent., a very limited amount of business paper is making, and not much of that is offered for discount.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1870.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to note this morning. There was a fair demand for most articles at prices that have ruled for some days. There was no speculative demand; buyers evidently have but little faith as relates to the present prices. The weather has been changeable, but, taken as a whole, favorable for the crops. The prospect for an abundant harvest was never more favorable. Produce—The market is well stocked at this time. The supply in most instances exceeds the demand. Prices are generally weak and tending downward. Flour—Market steady, with a good deal changing hands. The receipts continue liberal; prices have undergone no change. The leading operators report a good business doing. The week's receipts were 6,217 bbls. Bacon and Provisions—We have nothing new to note. The demand was steady and sales liberal. The stock in the market is not a large one.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,121	6,217
Apples, bbls	222	134
Cheese, bxs	440	657
Corn, sacks	3,299	5,599
Wheat, sacks	7,634	7,834
Barley, sacks	1,529	767
Rye, sacks	2,019	6,929
Butter, pkgs	98	232

PRODUCE RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST MONTH.

	April.	May.
Flour, bbls	17,947	33,652
Apples, bbls	5,057	2,412
Cheese, boxes	2,304	1,648
Corn, sacks	8,547	17,022
Wheat, sacks	17,304	22,627
Barley, sacks	5,768	8,177
Rye, sacks	5,580	8,431
Oats, sacks	15,342	25,441
Butter, packages	1,022	943
Bulk lard, tierces	1,176	1,466

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active. Dealers confine their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants at the following: Soda ash: common 4c; refined 4½@5; potash 7@7½c; pearls 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The season for activity is over, the stock too open-ale with being small. Prices range from $3 50 to $5 50 ₱ bbl, as per quality and condition.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6c@6½ ₱ pound; peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@22c ₱ lb.

CANNON OIL—The demand was light and sales were of a similar description in a jobbing way, at 26c for good standard brands.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 330 boxes were received. Prices have undergone no change; sales of Ohio Goshen at 16@16½c; old New York state factory, 16c; Goshen, new, 16@16½c ₱ lb; Ohio factory, 13@15c; Hamburg, 13c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is steady with a fair demand for local purposes at the following: No 1 mackerel $20@22 ₱ bbl; No 2 large, $17@18; No 2 medium, $15@16; No 3 medium $13; in half bbls, 50c additional. In kits—No 1 shore, $3 50@3 75; No 2 large, $3 25; No 2 medium, $3; No 1 Labrador herring $6 50; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $8 50@9; codfish 7½@8c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1¼ lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen. In Eureka the market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand. Buyers are shy and disposed to purchase sparingly. Sales were reported at the following rates; the latter figure would purchase the very best quality.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with a good demand, particularly for sweets. Dealers are replenishing their stocks of sweets in order to meet the expected increase in the demand on account of the big fruit crop that is expected. The Eastern market is reported firm with an upward tendency. The following are the current prices:

COFFEES—Steady, firm and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good 19@20c; prime 21@ 22c; choice 22½@23c; fancy 23@24c; Java 25c; roasted, loose, 24c; papers, 26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 11c; A coffee, 10¼c; Extra C, 10c; C, 9¾c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Very little on market, and we quote: Common to prime, 8@9½c; fancy, Cuba—10½c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 9½@11c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 65c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 98c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey sap, silver drips, 75c; Golden 66c; amber 56c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 86@90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 65; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial, 85c@$1 10; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 80c@$1 20 ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; Ohio $7 75; Cotton $7 50.

GRAIN—The market continues weak. Prices very unsatisfactory. The demand has fallen off within the receipts for the week. Since our last we have received as follows: Oats 1,168 sacks; rye 617 sacks; barley none; wheat 1,178 sacks; corn 1,411 sacks. Wheat—Fair to prime red winter $1 15@1 18; white $1 22@1 28 ₱ bush. Oats dull, the supply being largely in excess of the wants of the market. Correct figures being difficult to obtain, we quote nominally on the wharf and from depot in a regular way at 50@52c. Corn dull. It only requires a small amount to supply the wants of the market; car $0@53c; shelled 48@55c ₱ bush. Rye dull; demand limited and may be quoted at 90@95c ₱ bush. Barley don't seem to be wanted; we omit quotations.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply in both Allegheny and this city being large. Sales were reported at $20@22 ₱ ton, being ruling from $16, 12@17 ₱ ton, being the extreme prices.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no change. The sales were on a small scale. Quotations were as follows: Spot 12@c, June S., O., 12¾c bid; 12¾c wanted; July 12¾c; August 12¾@13; August to December 12¾c; R. O., all year, 11½@12c; sales 200 bbls S. O., in ten days on lower creek at $4 @ bbl; sales 300 bbls, Parker's Landing spot at 12c; sales 100 bbls spot at 12¼c. Three new wells reported struck during the week.

REFINED.

The market, although not an active one, was firm. Buyers generally were shy and not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 27@27½c; June 27½@27¾c; July 27¾c; August 27¾c; August to December 28@28½c; all the year R. O. 26@26½c. The sales were 1,000 bbls spot at27c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 53 francs.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—The *Herald* says: The creek market was moderately active and firm to-day without any change in quotations. Ordinary gravilles continued to be disposed of on lower creek generally at $4 35, though sales of 1,500 bbls were reported at $4 40. On the upper creek the price most frequently bid was $4 20, but in the afternoon there were some buyers at prices 5c better for future deliveries, say sellers 60 days; there was also a fair inquiry for inside prices bald for regular delivery, but holders were firm and we heard of no sales. In the outside markets, as in the creek markets, there was no noticeable alterations in values.

SALES.

500 bbls at Miller at	$4 20
500 bbls at Titusville at	4 25
1,000 bbls at Miller at	4 25
500 bbls at Miller at	4 20
250 bbls Rouseville	4 30
350 bbls Rouseville	4 35
500 bbls Petrolenm Center	4 35
1,500 bbls lower creek	4 40
500 bbls lower creek	4 45

NEW YORK, June 1—Closing on the 31st.—The general feature in the market was about as reported yesterday. There is little more inquiry from shippers, but not much inclination to operate on part of speculators, as unsafe the last day in the month, when trades are more absorbed in the settlement of contracts. Crude—bulk quoted at 15c, without business worth reporting; sales 1,000 bbls in shipping order, September and October, private terms; no sales reported for creek delivery. Refined—sales 500 bbls S. W. at 27¼c; 500 bbls brightest, 27½c; 3,000 bbls 27½c; 6,000 bbls from July to December, 27¾c; sales rumored of June at 27 5-16c; spot last closed at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery—market very quiet but a trifle easier figures; we quote at 26¾@26¾c for May; sales 4,000 bbls May at 26¾c; 500 bbls at 26¾c; 1,500 bbls June 27¾c, and 1,000 bbls July 27¾c.

OIL CITY, PA., June 1.—Market nominally $1 55@4 40 for lower creek delivery and $4 75 at Oil City.

ROUSEVILLE, June 1,—Offering $4 30; asking $4 35.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Market steady; P L Sto W 26¾c; S W 27¼@27½c. Crude 14@14½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market moderately active; lower creek $4 35; upper $4 20.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 1.—Market quiet but steady; we quote at 33 75@3 80 bbl at wells.

STAMBURG, June 1.—Market steady; offering at $4 20@4 25 on road.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PLEASANTVILLE, June 1.—Market active but firm at $3 95.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market active but no material change at $4 25@4 30.

ROUSEVILLE, June 1.—Market very quiet and very little going at about $4 30@4 35; $4 40 asked; few small transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Refined spot 27c; June 27½c; July 27½c; August 27¾c; August to December 28c. Crude 14@14½c; market quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, June 1, 5:15 P. M.—Refined—no sales; spot about 27½c will buy; crude 15c. The market is steady but quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 3:30 P. M.—Spot 27c; June 27½c; July 27½c; August 27¾c; August to December 28c. September 28½c asked. Market quiet but steady; crude nominal.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

P. R. R. RAILROAD. | RIVER.

G F Palmer	45	Jackson Bros	309
H B Mills	80	Fisher Bros	496
Chimney O W	1,040		
Jas Wilkins	160	Total	805
Warner King & Co	500		
Peerless O W	60		
Wilkinson O W	320		
Union Refining Co	160		
Total	2,345		

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

W Barnie, 85 bbls crude to A B Mills; C H Fletcher, 800 do do to O S Goldrich; F W Marvin, 160 do do to Jas Wilkins; L R & Co, 240 do do to Citizens Refinery; P Thomson, 560 do do to Warner, King & Co; S B Duncan, 80 do do to Peerless Oil Works; Hutchinson, 160 do do to Tarentum Oil Works; J B Barbour, 4 tanks do to Tidal Refinery.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bros & Co, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 675 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 84 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brass & Wagner, 250 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L S & Co, 229 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 42 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 51 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....3,231 bbls

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—There is a dull market for both pig and malleable iron, without quotable change in prices. We quote:

Pig—No. 1 charcoal foundry iron $28 00@29 00; No. 2 do $27 00; charcoal mill iron $27 00; strong coal foundry iron $25 00@28 00; stone coal mill iron $24 00@27 00; Missouri, $25 00@28 00; car wheel iron $25 00@30 00; Hocking Valley, $20 00@ 24 00. Scrap iron—wrought 1½@1¾c; do cast 1½@1½c; manufactured, round and square bar, boiled, 3½@3¾c; do charcoal 4½@5c; sheet iron, Nos. 10 to 17, boiled, 5½c; do demarcated 7½c ₱ lb; horse shoes $5 50@6 75 ₱ keg; steel, American cast, 17c; do; American cast spring steel 12@25c; imported tool steel 24@25c ₱ lb.

Cincinnati Wool Market.

May 31—The demand is fair and prices are firm, with light receipts. Choice lots of tub washed would bring 54@55c more. We quote: Pulled—fleece, 52@53c; tub washed X, 52@53c; unwashed do, 48@49c; fleece, common to one-fourth blood, 45c; one-fourth to one-half blood, 46@47c; one-half to three-fourths blood, 49@50c; three-fourths to full blood, 53@54c.

Coal at Cincinnati.

The market is steady for Ohio river coal at 8c per bushel delivered, and Youghiogheny at 9@10c. The present run from Pittsburg is light, and not likely to affect prices much.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet and easier, closing at 97¼@97½c for No. 2 this afternoon unsettled at 97¾c seller June; 81 seller last half.

CORN—Active and excited, closing at 41⅝c for No. 2, and 75c for rejected; the afternoon sold at 42c seller June; 39½c seller last half of No. 2.

OATS—Moderately active, closing at 67¾c for No. 2, 67—doing No. 2 seller September at 66c.

BARLEY—Dull at 89@90c for No. 2, and 41¾c for No. 3.

HOGWINES—Dull at $1 02 ₱ iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Active at $5 25@5 40 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Moderately active and firm at $6 90@6 for butchers' to extra prime shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,200 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 9,961 bbls; flour lower; a modera e business for export and home trade; sales 5,300 bbls at $4 70@ 4 80 for extra State and western; $5 00@5 10 for extra Ohio; $5 30@5 40 for white wheat extras; $5 for mixed to straight Western; $5 10@5 20 for common to good extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady. Whisky firm; sales 50 bbls at $1 00@ 1 09 for chiefly $1 08@1 08½. Receipts of wheat 50,100 bush; wheat is lower and in moderate demand for export, and more active for home use; sales 147,000 bush at ——@——; closing at $1 20 for No. 3 spring; $1 20@1 22 for No. 2 spring; $1 20 for winter red Illinois; $1 21 for white Michigan; $1 25 for Western, the latter an extreme; $1 24 for white Genesee. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Receipts 28,200 bushels; heavy and lower; sales of 19,000 bushels at 90@91c for two-rowed; 94c for new; 96c for four-rowed State; closing dull at $1 06@1 08; $1 11 for western yellow and white western. Receipts of oats 73,900 bushels; heavy and lower; sales of 55,000 bushels at 59@61c for Western; closing at 61c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet for Ohio and State. Molasses quietly. Hops quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at $20 25@20 50 for mess; $20 50@20 75 for new mess; $19 50@20 for prime mess; $16 50@17 for prime. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls at $9 50@10 for plain mess; $11@11 50 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 100 tierces at $12@13 for country prime mess. Prime mess and prime steam lard nominal. Cut meats—pickled bellies 8½@9c; pickled hams unchanged; sales 50 bbls at 12½@13c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard—Receipts 1,000 packages; sales 100 bbls at 12½@13c for shoulders; 16@17c for hams. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 300 bbls at 12½c for steam; 16¼@16½c for kettle rendered; also 500 tes at 12½c for steam. Tallow quiet and heavy at 10@10¾c for western. Cheese dull at 7@11c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 32.—Tobacco active at full prices; planters' lugs and common leaf $3 50@4 50; sales; dark leaf $6 25@12; fair to good manufacturing $12 50@20; fine lots $22 50@30; extra fine wrappers $35@ 45. Hemp active at $150@175 for undressed; $225@ 250 for dressed. Flour market was quiet and a little dull and drooping; other qualities firm; XXX $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@5 75; choice $6 00@6 25; fancy, $6 50@7 25. Wheat—Receipts 5,000 bush; offered 5,000 bush; No 2 spring worth about 92c; No 2 red fall $1 05@1 07; No 3 do $1 00@1 01; No 2 fall sold at $1 04@1 05; firmer; mixed 88@90c; yellow 93@97c; white $1@1 10. Oats better; sales 5,000 bush at 55@56c. The market firm, with an upward tendency at 10@15c for Louisiana sugar; 9½@10c for prime to choice; 9c for sugar house. Pork quiet at $20. Bacon—Shoulders at 12½c; shoulders at 13½c; clear sides 17c. Lard nominal at 13½@14c. Cattle and hogs steady and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Receipts for Monday: dead mates are weak, with a glut of 1 cars of strawberries this morning.

SHEEP—Are less firm, with only 1,600 head to-day; some hard loss went at 5½c, with good to prime at 7@8c; at the close at 7c. Receipts for the week at Pennsylvania western, same weight, at 5½c; a car of Ohio at 6c; a car of Illinois at 6½c; a car at 7c. Large receipts are expected to-morrow.

HOGS—Are steady at 10c for Illinois, 10¼ to 10¾c sold alive at 9@9½c. Arrivals to-day 28 cars.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Flour in good demand and the market firmer. Flaxseed nominal at $2 25@2 29 ₱ bushel. Timothy or clover not wanted.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The market is a shade firmer under the falling off in receipts; prices, however, have undergone no change. We can report regular sales of peach blows at 35@40c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates are as follows: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 30; screenings 90c; chop $1 50; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common to rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 25@1 30; pure rye $1 40@1 45; spiced and sweetened at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 6½c.

SUNDRIES—Bell & Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

SUGAR—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 8½ ₱ lb.

FISH—HALLET—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ⅞ barrel $10 ₱ bbl; half barrels of 100 at $5 50.

LOGS—The market was steady with a good demand, from the fact that eggs, at the present prices, are decidedly cheap, and especially suitable for meat we have.

HOMINY—The market was steady. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 2, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one. The sales were on a limited scale; dealers appear apart in their views. The crude market being reported dull, while refined was. firm with a slight advance in immediate delivery; futures attracted but little attention.

CRUDE.

The market was weak, but prices have undergone no change. The sales were on a small scale. Quotations were as follows: Spot 12¼c, June S., O., 12¾c bid; 12¾c wanted; July 12¾c; August 12¾@13; August to December 12¾c; R. O., all year, 11½@12c; sales 200 bbls S. O., in ten days on lower creek at $4 @ bbl; sales 300 bbls, Parker's Landing spot at 12c; sales 100 bbls spot at 12¼c. Three new wells reported struck during the week.

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[By Western Union Line.]

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Fawcett, L S & Co, 229 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 42 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 51 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....3,231 bbls

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Cinderella	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Cincinnati.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Cinderella	Phillips	Geneva.
Petrolia	Harlan	Wheeling.
Arlington	Moore	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet six inches, although boats drawing four feet water can pass over the shoalest portion. Trade on the landing was dull. After the departure of the Arlington the Wananita, Mary Davage and Ironsides had the upper end of the wharf to themselves. The Juniata will arrive and take her departure for Cincinnati on Thursday at 12 M.

THE powerful towboat Mary Davage, Capt. Montgomery, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE Belle Vernon reshipped her New Orleans freight at Cincinnati, and laid up to repaio and paint.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr ell Portsmouth on Monday. She will arrive on time, and take her departure on Friday, at 4 P. M.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain Smith, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE splendid sidewheel passenger steamer Juniata,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Foreign Missions—Important Action Looking to Organic Union—Interesting Reports—Discussion on Sabbath Schools, Etc., Etc.

The Assembly met on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Grier in the chair, spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. Black, of Monmouth, opened the Assembly with prayer.

On motion the speeches were limited to three minutes.

Rev. R. H. Pollock was added to the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion.

JEWISH MISSION.

The Select Committee on the Jewish Mission reported on the papers committed to their hands and recommended the following: That Mr. Friis be recognized as a missionary to the Jews in the city of New York; that James Thompson, Isaac McGay, James Brown and J. S. Dale be a committee to consult with and encourage the missionary, and that Isaac McGay, Esq., be appointed treasurer, and the contribution of Mrs. Stewart be appropriated to the same mission.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The order of the day—the China Mission—was then taken up.

Dr. Brown thought the consideration of the subject should be postponed until the next Assembly. The church had neither the men nor the means to sustain the Mission.

Rev. Wm. Bruce asked for information as to how much money had been raised for foreign missions last year.

Dr. Paul said $54,000 had been raised last year, and $63,000 were asked for this year.

Mr. Bruce said it would be more difficult to raise money this year than it was last year.

Rev. R. H. Pollock opposed the continuance of the mission because there was no reasonable prospect of raising the means necessary to support it.

Mr. James Hay, of Newark, N. J., moved that the whole subject be referred to the next General Assembly.

Dr. Easton failed to see any good reason why money could not be raised for the China Mission as well as for other missions.

Rev. Mr. Alexander thought postponement would virtually kill the whole matter, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. Getty could send Mr. Nevin back to China with his whole heart; but he was not willing to send him back under the prospect that the church would not be able to sustain him.

Dr. Easton read a note from a responsible gentleman, not far away, stating that rather than see the China Mission abandoned he would pledge a donation of one thousand dollars for its support. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Anderson was convinced that the Assembly could not abandon the Mission without incurring guilt.

After some further discussion, Mr. Hay asked leave to withdraw his motion to postpone, which was hailed with applause, and the question recurred on the resolution offered by Rev. David Paul, "That it is the solemn and deliberate judgment of this Assembly that the China mission ought to be reinforced and heartily supported."

Rev. J. C. Nevin was again called on for some remarks on the subject, and by general consent the three minute rule was relaxed, and he was permitted to speak as long as he desired. He stated that no special efforts had been made to raise money for the China mission, and suggested that a system of appointment should be adopted. If the contributions of the church could be made to exceed the amount appropriated, so much the better. Every man and every dollar which could be furnished could be used in Canton alone. Many people could be reached in Canton alone than in all Egypt. [Applause.] Yet he was not in favor of withdrawing support from any other mission. He believed the Chinese mission ought to be sustained, and also believed that the church, by properly organized efforts, could and would sustain it.

The Moderator made a few remarks in favor of sustaining the mission, and wished to be placed on the record as a friend and a defender of that important missionary work.

Rev. Mr. McHenry thought the Assembly should take a vote without further discussion.

Cries of "question," "question," were heard from all parts of the Assembly, but the discussion was continued.

Rev. Mr. Harper raised a question as to the fidelity of Mr. Nevin to the principles and doctrines of the United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Pollock called the gentleman to order, and made the point that Mr. Nevin was not under discussion. The resolution, and not Mr. Nevin, was the matter under consideration. [Applause.]

The Moderator ruled that the point of order was well taken. [Applause.]

It was then agreed to take the question by a rising vote. The result of the vote was as follows:

Yeas	148
Nays	3

The result was hailed with applause.

On motion, the result was then recommitted to the committee, in order that they might bring in a report in harmony with this action of the Assembly.

THE SUBJECT OF UNION.

Rev. Mr. Brown moved that the subject of union be the order of the day for half-past ten o'clock. Agreed to.

PAPAL BAPTISM AGAIN.

The report on Papal baptism was then called up.

Rev. A. G. Wallace stated the question. The amendment before the Assembly placed the subject in this position: That the conclusion of the report should be adopted, but not the argument. The conclusion simply was "that the validity of Papal baptism should not be admitted."

A motion was made to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution of Dr. Scott to postpone the consideration of the subject for one year.

An amendment was offered to refer the report back to the Committee, to report to the next Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Bruce moved an amendment to the amendment to overwhelm it, "That the reasons for their opinion of the question, "Is Papal baptism valid?"

At this juncture, further action was prevented by the arrival of the hour of adjournment.

Adjourned with prayer by Mr. Galbreath.

Afternoon Session.

The Assembly met at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Dr. Edmunds.

REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. J. H. Niblock presented the report of the Committee on Correspondence. The report states that the delegates appointed by the last Assembly to present Christian greetings to sister churches, had reported, with the exception of the delegates to the churches in Scotland and Ireland. These delegates report that they were cordially received by the churches to which they were sent. Delegates from these different churches with the exception of the Reformed Presbyterian Old School, have presented their credentials.

The Committee recommend the appointment of the following delegates:

Rev. Joseph Clokey, D.D., to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to meet in Dayton, Ohio. Rev. J. A. Bailey, alternate.

Rev. Wm. Bruce, to the Synod of the Reformed Church, to meet this week in New York, N. J. Rev. J. S. McCulloch, alternate.

To the same church, 1871, Rev. W. C. Jackson. Rev. Robert Armstrong, alternate.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in United States, Rev. A. W. Dick, D.D. Rev. D. M. B. McLean, alternate.

To the Canada Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D.D. Rev. R. Gracey, D.D., alternate.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Church, Rev. R. G. Wallace. Rev. J. R. Doig, alternate.

To the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Carson; Rev. Wm. M. Coleman, alternate.

To the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland; to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Rev. James Harper, D. D., Rev. T. H. Hanna, and James McCandless, Esq., and David Douglas.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. Wm. Getty presented the report of the Committee on Finance, from which we make the following extracts:

Statement of the Condition of the Various Funds.

	Total Receipts.	Total Paym'ts.	Balance in May, 1870.
Foreign missions	$ 51,808 20	$ 43,141 23	$ 7,22 91
Home Missions	25,803 00	23,761 23	2,041 77
Freedmen's missions	13,323 15	11,779 92	1,543 67
Publication fund	27,297 44	25,359 93	1,937 51
Church extension fund	5,108 05	4,017 21	1,090 56
Education fund	8,474 39	8,274 11	199 28
Superannuated ministers fund	1,228 80	694 55	1,885 99
Gen Assy'y fund	1,295 27	1,239 17	59 50
Sabbath-School fund	3,262 00	3,266 87	
Chicago fund	487 97		487 97
	$128,853 48	$122,867 03	$19,486 15

The receipts from all sources ($128,853) are $9,736 87 less than the contributions of the previous year. Deducting $1,000 realized from sales of Publication Board, the actual contributions for the year do not exceed $110,000, and do not average more than $1 70 to each member of the church.

Legacies are liberal during the year amounting to $5,908 03.

Among the resolutions appended to the report was one recommending the re-election of Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D., and Messrs. Wm. M. Reid and J. C. Torrey as members of the General Assembly for the term commencing July 1, 1870.

On the question of increased liberality, the Committee declare that the salaries of pastors should in all cases be increased, enough to enable them to live comfortably and to lay up something for sickness and old age. In country districts, from $1,250 to $1,500 should be the minimum; in cities and large towns, $2,000 should be the minimum. Large congregations should pay much larger salaries.

The general results of the operations of the past year are thus given:

Total amount raised by the Church for all purposes.....$819,394

Amount raised the previous year.....780,682

Increase.....$ 35,682

Average to each member, $11 98.

The average amount of salary paid to pastors, according to Synods, is as follows: New York, $966; First of West, $904; Pittsburgh, $886; Second of West, $878; Illinois, $743; Iowa, $676; Kansas, $560; Oregon, $388—average salary, $746.

The report was adopted.

OVERTURES.

Dr. James Brown presented the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures. The report states that no matter should be sent down in overture to the churches without a two-thirds vote of the Assembly. Report adopted.

REPORT ON REVISION.

Rev. W. A. Mehard presented the report of the Committee on Revision. The reports of the First Synod of the West, the Synods of Pittsburgh, Iowa and Illinois were approved. The reports of the Synods of the State of New York and Ohio, and the Second Synod of the West were required to be forwarded to the next Assembly for revision. Report adopted.

UNION WITH THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Assembly then took up the joint report of the Committees of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, recommending an organic union of the two bodies, under the name of "The United Presbyterian Church." [This report was published in full in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago.]

Dr. James Brown moved the approval of the report. After some discussion the report was unanimously approved.

UNION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The report of the Committee to confer with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, setting forth the fact that no conclusion had been arrived at, and that the convention had adjourned *sine die*, was also read and approved. [This report was also published in full in our columns.]

Dr. James Brown moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the Reunited Presbyterian Church on the subject of union.

Rev. Mr. Blair stated that the Assembly had no official information that the Reunited body desired any further conference.

Rev. M. Hays took similar grounds, and stated that the committee of the Presbyterian church had not kept faith with the committee of this Assembly on the subject of union. He moved to lay the subject over for one year.

Dr. Brown stated that the Assembly has the assurances of Dr. Pratt, a legally accredited delegate from the Reunited Presbyterian Church, that they desired further conference on that subject.

Rev. J. R. Dales, D.D., by request read the following letter, bearing on this subject:

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

REV. J. R. DALES, D. D.: Dear Brother—In accordance with your request, I present your letter of Christian salutation on behalf of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, this afternoon. It affords me pleasure to inform you that it was most cordially received.

Immediately after the reading of your letter Rev. Dr. Shedden, chairman of the committee on Correspondence, presented a paper reciprocating the fraternal salutations of your letter—regretting the failure of committees previously appointed on conference—expressing a desire for organic union, and submitting the committee of five to meet a similar committee from the U. P. Assembly to confer on the subject of organic union and report to the next Assembly.

This paper will be officially transmitted to the U. P. Assembly by Rev. Dr. Pratt, who has been appointed to represent the Presbyterian Assembly before your Assembly, and leaves Philadelphia to-night for that purpose.

The paper referred to was adopted by the Assembly *unanimously*. And I know that there is an earnest desire for union with the U. P. Church. May the Great Head of the Church preside over the hearts of all concerned, and in His own good time and way unite these two branches of the family of the Christian Church, for his glory and for the best interests of the church and the world.

The communication was signed by direction of the General Assembly.

With great regard, your friend and brother,

R. D. HARPER.

After the reading of this letter, the motion to lay over for one year was withdrawn, and the motion to appoint a Committee on Conference was adopted with but one negative vote.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed a committee to nominate a committee to confer with a similar committee of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, on the subject of organic union: A. Y. Huston, D.D., John Dobbs, D.D., Robert J. McGowan, Wm. Getty.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS RESUMED.

The Assembly then called up the report on Foreign Missions. The report of the Committee on the Board was further discussed at considerable length, and resolutions were finally adopted.

M. McGay then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all friends of the United Presbyterian Church be encouraged to raise funds for the foreign field, either for general or special objects, and, When for special objects, that the Board be instructed to apply the funds for the specific purpose for which they were raised.

The resolution was very warmly discussed and adopted by a decided majority.

Mr. Wm. Getty then moved to reconsider this last resolution and on this a spirited debate ensued.

The question being taken, the resolution was reconsidered.

Rev. Mr. Pollock then moved to recommit the whole matter, with instructions to report a resolution this morning which will meet the necessities of the question. Adopted.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pollock.

Evening Session.

The assembly again convened at 7½ o'clock, and was called to order by the Moderator.

Rev. Mr. Purdy offered the opening prayer.

Rev. A. G. Wallace moved that the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Wallace stated that there was one item on which he desired to speak, and then intended to now. He said that the clerks of the various Presbyteries were instructed to forward to the stated Clerk of the Assembly, the names of persons designated by Presbytery to be Ruling Elders and Superintendents of Missions. Some had been forwarded to him, others to Dr. Newell, but he had not been forwarded. He then proceeded to call the list of the Presbyteries that had not reported, and the delegates present from the Presbyteries appointed for the two offices. A number of delegates were not present, and the list therefore was not completed.

Rev. Wallace moved that this list be approved. Carried.

The Moderator said that the order of business for the evening was the consideration of the Sabbath School question. He asked whether there were any papers bearing on the order of business.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Sabbath Schools, then submitted the following report:

It is unnecessary at this day to argue the necessity or importance of Sabbath Schools and Sabbath School education, it being acknowledged everywhere that the Church can only be carried on successfully with this auxiliary. It is not likely, however, that the strength of the Church is employed in this way as it ought to be, or as it might be, nor that the manner of conducting schools in operation is always of the most efficient kind. It is probable that in too many cases the seniors are under the care, almost exclusively to the younger members of the congregation, the older and more able ones absenting themselves, and taking little interest in them and their proceedings. The minister evenand members of the session fall to help in a work which, to be a full blessing, requires the encouragement and mature judgment of careful and official patronage. Still it is gratifying to know that so much is being done, and that the general results of this Scriptural agency is on the whole a decrease in the number of scholars of 80, and a falling off in the contributions of $9,314. Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Sabbath School work be commended to the prayerful, and especially to the officers, of the Church, the need of and its past achievement being presented as an invincible argument in its favor.

Resolved, 2. That as these schools are carried on for the purpose of imparting religious instruction and training children in the love of Christ and his Church, particular care be exercised in regard to the appointment and use of the suppliy of books and other literature.

Resolved, 3. That all the duty of superintendents and teachers to hold monthly or more frequent meetings for conference and prayer.

Resolved, 4. That the important methods of teaching, blackboard exercises, object lessons, etc., be recommended to the teachers with the suggestion that care be taken to adapt these matters to the situation in which it is proposed to employ them.

Resolved, 5. That a Standing Committee of five members be appointed, consisting of Messrs ——— which shall hold its meeting at discretion, whose duty it shall be to examine the Sabbath School affairs, throughout the Church, to call Conventions inquiring into their wants, and their strikes and whatever is likely to promote its efficiency and which shall encourage measures for the advancement of the cause; as, for instance by suggesting to Presbyteries the propriety of holding and aiding Sabbath School Conventions at which the claims of its subjects shall be presented and discussed, said Committee to report to the General Assembly of 1871.

Rev. Dr. Wallace said that Dr. Edmunds was present, but could only remain a few moments, and he would therefore ask that he be requested to address the meeting.

The Moderator then called the Doctor forward, who made a few remarks. He said that since his arrival in this country, he had learned much of the Sabbath School system here, which would be of great profit to him. He said that the Sabbath School work in England and Scotland is not in its character. The schools in those countries were divided into Sabbath School teacher, The Sunday School Union, which has its headquarters in London, is a very useful and instructive institution. Each Sabbath school has a standing committee, and to them is given the care of the school. They are required to report from time to time to the session the condition of the school. In the matter of choosing teachers, they were selected generally, but not exclusively, from the members of the church. The blackboard exercises and object lessons are a rare thing in those countries. The speaker then closed by urging the importance of engaging more zealously in this great work, and much good would be accomplished.

A member moved that the resolutions be considered *seriatim*. Carried.

The first resolution was carried without debate.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the second resolution.

Rev. J. H. Brown said that the libraries are now in use in the Sabbath schools. The books in all our schools contain books which are unsuitable for the Sunday school. Until better and purer books could be obtained, it would be better to have no library at all. They are detrimental to the young. He knew of only way this difficulty can be overcome is to more carefully select the books.

Rev. Mr. Hay said that he was raised in a Sabbath School in Scotland. He was required to learn every Sabbath a part of the shorter catechism, a portion of the psalms, a number of verses in the Bible, and that was considered by the wise fathers enough for the children. Every Sabbath School now has a library, and it requires so much of the time of the scholars to read one or two books each week, that there is no time for the study of the Bible, or for committing verses to memory. Sabbath School instruction ought to be entirely from the Bible. Other books and papers should be kept from children until they arrive at a certain age. These libraries are flooded with a parcel of nonsense and trash, and are unfit to be read by the youthful mind.

Dr. Scott thought it was a waste of time to read such books. As they describe unreal characters, they are highly injurious to the young. He said that we are now considering a very serious and important point, and should be careful in our decision we arrive.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong said that the who's responsible for the selection of libraries. There are enough of suitable books published to form a library calculated to do good in whatever Sunday School it would be selected.

Mr. Cummins thought that the United Presbyterian Church has enough men eminent and talent enough to bring out a pure library.

The resolution passed without discussion.

The fourth resolution was then read.

Rev. Mr. Ormand thought that blackboard exercises were not calculated to lead children to heaven. He could not vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Blair was in favor of the old way. He was opposed to forming a uniform method. What he want is hearty prayer, and not blackboard exercises.

Rev. Armstrong said he would be sorry in this resolution would be adopted in this Assembly. Not one person in a hundred could make it instructive. He did not think it would be of any benefit in a school.

Mr. Jackson said that this was the saddest meeting of the Assembly he had attended. He was astonished that the old fathers of the church did not feel the importance of these new methods of teaching, nor the advantages derived from them. He felt that blackboard exercises and object lessons were a decided improvement in the manner of teaching the young, and that the children was not only entertained, but also instructed. The discussion was continued at some length, after which the resolution was put and carried.

The Assembly then adjourned without taking action on the fifth resolution.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Man Falls from a Ladder and Lands in a Second Story Window.

Yesterday afternoon a man named E. J. Benham had a narrow escape on Penn street. He was painting J. J. Sutton's dwelling at No. 25, and was standing upon the top of a ladder at the third story. The round broke and he fell. In his fall some three or four more rounds were broken, at length he struck a round which was made of stronger timber than the rest and his fall was broken, but he was precipitated through the second story window, and fell sprawling at full length on the floor. Singular to relate he was not at all injured, and fifteen minutes later, had procured a new ladder and was at work on the building as though nothing had happened.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of the Controller—Receipts and Expenditures for May—Balance in Treasury, $405,784 34.

We are indebted to R. J. McGowan, Esq., City Controller, for the annexed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the month of May, and of the condition of the several appropriations at the first of June:

Receipts and Expenditures in May, 1870.

Martin Fromer, rent of Neptune hall,		50 00
Joseph Frech, on account of water works		100 00
Fifth ward markets		23 10
		23 10
Streets, per J. F. Hunter, 1st Dist.....$	70 10	
Streets, per J. D. McFaden, paving Clark street	52 00	
Streets, per Geo. Lindeman, 2d Dist.	16 10	
Streets, per H. J. Moore, City Engineer	3,074 79	
		3,212 99
Publishing ordinances, per E. S. Morrow		10 50
Vehicle licenses		1,737 75
		29 90
Diamond markets per Clerk	1,245 10	
Diamond markets per Superintendent	1,491 71	
		2,736 81
Building Inspector		510 33
J. McGregor, payment on Good Intent lot, Wylie street		220 00
Interest, per James McGregor		133 00
City Gauger		412 79
George W. Nichols, Deputy Mayor, on pounding hogs		5 00
Monongahela wharf		1,741 04
Tax 1869 city	3,038 69	
Tax 1869, water	3,317 36	
Tax 1869, business	4,846 55	
Tax 1869, special	719 28	
		16,909 88
Weighing coal		83 19
City weigh scales		131 42
		$28,741 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

1. Interest, &c	$ 87 74
2. Salaries	3,758 90
3. Printing	760 51
4. Fire engines and hose	2,112 90
5. Police	6,084 13
6. Water works	4,527 86
7. Streets—Bradley	$2,500 03
Streets—First District	1,891 09
Streets—Second District	6,081 11
Streets—Third District	1,232 62
Streets—Engineers' Department	1,025 91 — $ 8,831 73
9. Diamond market	631 82
10. Monongahela wharf	156 81
11. Allegheny wharf	101 35
12. Weigh scales	89 75
13. Contingent	128 99
16. City property	64 75
18. Finance	131 74
20. Fifth ward market	16 50
21. Fire alarm telegraph	570 28
22. Roads—First District	1,017 59
Roads—Second District	798 54
Roads—Third District	409 99 — $ 2,226 03
23. Survey	976 74
24. Water extension	11,891 20
25. Water extension sites	15,422 21
	$81,441 78

Warrants Countersigned and Balance Undrawn in Each Appropriation, June 1, 1870.

	Appropriation.	Warrants Countersigned.	Undrawn Balance.
No. 1. Interest	$261,226 08	$ 5,267 77	$134,964 31
No. 2. Salaries	15,000 00	3,750 00	11,250 00
No. 3. Printing	5,000 00	4,146 19	4,853 81
No. 4. Fire Engines and Hose	48,000 00	6,772 28	31,227 72
No. 5. Police	100,000 00	46,647 11	53,352 89
No. 6. Water Works	50,000 00	25,502 61	24,497 35
No. 7. Streets	50,000 00	28,580 99	21,419 01
No. 8. Gas Lighting	20,000 00	10,591 09	9,065 91
No. 9. Diamond Market	6,500 00	2,360 17	4,139 83
No. 10. Monongahela wharf	3,000 00	1,245 19	1,754 81
No. 11. Allegheny wharf	2,000 00	525 42	1,474 68
No. 12. Weigh scales	1,000 00	425 25	574 75
No. 13. Contingent	51,290 00	49,231 18	2,058 82
No. 14. Chief of Hills	2,000 00	2,000 00	
No. 15. City Property	40,000 00	2,506 33	37,493 67
No. 16. Diamond Market lots	800 00	66 00	734 00
No. 21. Fire Alarm Telegraph	7,000 00	2,304 50	4,695 50
No. 22. Roads	70,000 00	25,000 00	45,000 00
No. 23. Surveys	10,000 00	2,684 14	7,315 86
No. 24. Water extens'n	75,100 17	22,852 11	52,248 06
			$780,000
No. 25. Water extens'n Interest	25 818 51	15 473 31	20,340 20
No. 26. Water extens'n Sinking Fund	15,000 00	2,500 00	17,500 00

*At Interest.

RECAPITULATION.

The receipts and expenditures from the beginning of the fiscal year to May 31st, were as follows:

Receipts	$142,283 57
Expenditures	261,287 91
Balance in Treasury	$180,895 69
Balance in Sinking Fund	144,888 65
	$325,784 34
Water Extension Fund	80,000 00
Total	$405,784 34

CITY ASSESSMENT FOR 1870.

Statement of the City Assessor—Diminished Taxation—Total Decrease over 1869, $57,532 61.

We are indebted to Thomas H. Phelps, Esq., City Assessor, for the following statement of the aggregate amount of city, city business, and special taxes assessed under the Appropriation ordinance for 1870. We have completed the assessment made for 1869, for the purpose of comparison. The city tax was reduced one mill, and the business tax one-half mill, over the levy for 1869, and the decrease in valuation is shown in the Assessor's statement. The total decrease is $57,532 61, of which amount $16,030 93 is in city, and $8,638 74 in business tax.

The following is the statement of Mr. Phelps, as submitted to Controller McGowan, yesterday.

OFFICE CITY ASSESSOR,
PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1870.

In accordance with section 3, page 208 of the City Digest, I herewith return to you a statement of the aggregate amount of the city business, city, old city special and Lawrenceville city taxes, for the year 1870, as the same is authorized by an ordinance entitled "an ordinance making appropriations for the year 1870," adopted January 31, 1870.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

To R. J. McGOWAN, City Controller.

Wards.	City Business.	City.	Old City Special.	Lawrenceville Special.
1st	$ 46,502 82	$ 23 21 91	$ 1,867 60	
2d	20,231 62	19,931 75	5,414 92	
3d	45,485 98	25,296 36	3,601 79	
4th	40,961 47	20,760 38	5,661 79	
5th	11,742 50	10,722 51	1,020 00	
6th	2,924 75	8,525 28	1,381 86	
7th	3,997 50	3,914 13	1,083 37	
8th	1,587 63	6,067 28	1,479 64	
9th	2,794 25	12,221 01	3,572 76	
10th	2,794 25	7,264 23	2,115 21	
11th	2,733 11	7,259 73	1,981 76	
12th	11,963 00	12,000 00	3,234 31	
13th	63 53	2,962 95		
14th	1,915 98	2,962 95		
15th	3,320 42	4,939 96		$ 1,791 16
16th	966 00	2,962 95		1,481 47
17th	1,441 61	6,727 17		3,036 74
18th	252 00	1,975 30		
19th	1,016 98	2,962 32		
20th	566 00	2,962 95		
21st	19,111 23	2,963 55		
22d	42 00	1,975 30		
23d	119 69	2,116 88		
Total	$ 217,349 60	$ 187,711 57	$ 41,689 60	$ 5,288 37

COMPARISON.

The assessments for 1869, as compared with 1870, are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	Dec.	Inc.
City Tax	$269,742 50	$187,711 57	$16,030 93	
Cit business tax	225,985 10	217,349 60	8,638 74	
City city special	41,943 35	41,689 60	253 69	
Lawrenceville	5,295 06	5,288 32		$93 27
Collins tp. spl	766 61			
Lib. tp. spl	616 08			
Peebles tp. spl	208 12			
Pitt tp. spl	599 11			
Total	$479,581 76	$452,049 15	$24,923 36	

Decrease in 1870 as compared with 1869, $57,532 61.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A Tale from the Fatherland—A Young Lady Asked to Marry Against Her Will—She Declines and a Suit for Expenses Ensues—The Case Settled in a Singular Way.

The old and time worn adage that truth is stranger than fiction, was strikingly exemplified in a case before a Justice on Grant street, yesterday. The story, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is about as follows: Three years ago a German family, residing in a small country town in the interior of the Fatherland, decided to move to this country. They were poor and had not sufficient means to transport the entire family, and it was decided that the eldest daughter, a charming young lady of some seventeen summers, should be left among their friends while the rest of the family tried to seek their fortunes in the new world. A young man who had for some time been paying his addresses to the young lady in question, thought that the golden opportunity for him to secure her hand had arrived, and so he made an offer of marriage, consulting only the old gentleman, and telling him that he was desirous of the daughter's hand. He would not only accompany the family to America, but would bear the entire expenses of the young lady. The offer was accepted, and the young lady promised in marriage. The family accordingly left the young gentleman came on to Pittsburgh, and for the past two years here left them to seek fortunes in the West, going to Milwaukee, Wis., with the intention of returning at an early day to claim his bride. Circumstances prevented him from returning until one day last week, when he came back and claimed the hand of his fair—well, we will call her Christine. But alas! for his expectations, the young lady had given her affections and plighted her troth to another in the shape of one of the workmen in a rolling mill in this city. Enraged at this sudden gloom cast over his prospects, the young man sought the aid of the law and determined that if he could not marry the young lady he would at least not be penniless. Therefore he has been to in bringing her to America. So he commenced a civil suit for money, claiming that he had spent the sum of $2,000 in coming to America. Among the items in the bill were the passage money, a portion of the time spent in New York theaters and sundry bottles of wine and glasses of the "good ale" which are so dear to the heart of the fatherland. The bill, which he presented footed up $295, and he said to Christina, "settle this bill or marry me." She declined to let him marry her before the Alderman and have a hearing. At the hearing an attorney who had been engaged for the young lady, questioned the young man closely, and the bill of damages was reduced to $42. Still the anxious young man insisted that the bill should be paid, or matrimony ensue. At this point the Pittsburgh lover, whom the young lady really wished to marry, stepped up and paid the $42, and as a result, there will probably soon be a wedding.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed at Denny's Curve.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Henry Bean was killed at Denny's curve, near Bloomfield. He was walking along the track with a companion, when he stepped on the track to avoid a freight train, and was struck by a passenger train which came along and instantly killed. He lived on Center avenue, and an inquest will be held to-day.

The Fire Marshal's Report.

Fire Marshal Joseph A. Butler furnishes the following report for the months of April and May: There were during these months forty-seven fires (not including chimneys, &c.,) throughout the county. By the fires property was destroyed to the amount of $68,304 30. On this insurance was paid to the amount of $18,579 30. Not insured, $46,425. The largest fire during these months was the planing mill of Graham, Lyon & Co. in East Liberty, on the 24th of April, on which there was a loss of $20,000; insured for $5,000. Number of false alarms, two. Upwards of thirty persons have been notified to remove nuisances calculated to endanger property by fire.

RAPIDLY FILLING UP.—The books for the subscription of the Andes Insurance Company were opened on the 31 of May, and up to the present time $900,000 of the capital stock has been taken.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cents.

Crocks, John J., Cadiz, Ohio.....3
Frech, Christopher's Landing, Pa.....3
Gaeheus, J. L., Allegheny, Pa.....3
Stevens, Miss Lizzie, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2

THE FUNERAL OF THOS. B. HAMILTON.—The funeral of Thos. B. Hamilton yesterday was attended by a large number of friends, among them the members of the Pittsburgh Bar.

EXHIBITION AT MINERSVILLE.—An exhibition of the "Pilgrim's Progress" series in Mr. Faris's magic lantern will be given at the hall of the Central Passenger Railway Company in Minersville this evening.

NOTICE—WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting held at English's building, 102 Fourth avenue, room No. 13, third floor, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Samuel Ward was assisting to unload a pump at Faber & Van Dorn's, on Liberty street, when the pump fell, one corner striking his toe and bruising it so severely that amputation was rendered necessary.

ERRATA.—In the report of Dr. Pratt's speech before the United Presbyterian Assembly, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the Scotch *Thistle*, her national emblem, is put down as "Whistle." Also the motto is "*Nobi nectangere*," not "*Noli*."

THE RECENT FIFTH AVENUE FIRE.—The Fire Marshal has been investigating the recent Fifth avenue fire in the *Mail* building, but has not as yet arrived at any definite conclusion. It would appear thus far that the fire was not the work of an incendiary, but the result of carelessness.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The ninth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock, in the Union Baptist Church, on Grant street near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh. Interesting exercises may be expected. The public is cordially invited to attend.

FAMILY JARS.—Yesterday Mr. Frederick Pike, who lives on Sixteenth street, Birmingham, concluded to get drunk, and then went home and raised Cain with his family. He was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and is now in durance awaiting a hearing, which will come off this morning before Justice Salisbury.

THE FAT WOMEN'S PIC-NIC.—The First Annual Fat Women's Pic-Nic will take place on the eleventh of June, at Ormsby Grove, for the benefit of Mrs. J. T. Thomas. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, as a very large number of tickets has already been sold, and as the lady for whose benefit the pic-nic is being arranged is very popular on the South Side.

THE FIRES DURING THE MONTH.—Superintendent Paisley furnishes the following report of fires during the month of May: Number of fires, 8; number of blows struck by the Central bell, 42; number of blows struck from the Seventeenth war bell, 291; total loss by fires, $4,900. Insurance, $4,900. The number of fires of the month was that of the *Mail* building.

DEFAULTING WHARFMASTER.—It is reported that Robert Hill, the Allegheny Wharfmaster, has been missing from the city for ten days past, and that his books and accounts cannot be found. It is also said that he has gone to California, taking with him a few hundred dollars belonging to the city. His bail will make good the defalcation, in case he does not turn up.

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—Following is the letter carriers' report for the month of May. Three deliveries are made daily on the business route, and a collection at the box:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	121,882	97,138
Drop letters	19,933	15,893
Newspapers	46,593	3,227

A CARD FROM THE NEWSBOYS.—We have received from the newsboys the following card, with a request for its publication. They made a very creditable appearance on Monday, and now desire to show their gratitude to the public spirited gentleman who enabled them to turn out so handsomely:

We want to give our thanks to John W. Pittock for giving us Newsboys the banner and flag to turn out on Decoration Day, and for feeding us so nice after we got back from the procession.

CON. HERMESSEY, Captain.
JAS. LYNCH, First Lieutenant.
JAMES DAVIS, Second Lieutenant.
JIMMY MURRAY, Sword Bearer.

Convention of the North American Turner's Union—Yesterday's Sessions.

The first session commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., Mr. F. Lackner, of Chicago, President, in the Chair.

Reading was passed contain the following:

That the Union is opposed to aiding religious bodies by central or State legislation.

That the Union is especially opposed to division of the school fund, and the appropriating of church property from taxation, and to the use of denominational books in the public schools.

That the Union is in favor of introducing obligatory attendance at public schools.

The next convention of the Union, in 1872, will be held at Louisville.

The next Tournefest of the Union is to come off in 1871, at Williamsburg, New York.

A motion to declare in favor of Woman's Suffrage was laid on the table.

The Convention adjourned three o'clock P. M., with Mr. F. Lackner, of Chicago, in the chair.

After the transaction of some routine business the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE AQUATIC SENSATION.

A Proposition to Bring Out a Four Oared Crew.

It was stated in yesterday's COMMERCIAL that a young lady of Pipetown proposed to enter the racing contests this season. The McKeesport "straight-away race" for a purse of from $100 to $500. If this proposition is not accepted, the members of the club state that they can get up a four-oared female crew who will row for a like sum a race over the upper course. It is highly probable from this that our city will be treated to a female aquatic contest during the present season.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Business Transacted During the Month of May—Deputy Mayor's Report.

The following is a report of the business transacted during the month of May, at the Mayor's office. The following number of cases were brought before his honor:

Drunkenness	413
Disorderly conduct	132
Vagrancy	58
Informations	13
Total	852